



OCTOBER 1976
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A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

PEOPLE

COMMUNITY

ECONOMY

**OTHER
TRENDS**

Special
Feature

EDUCATION

Compiled by the Federal Statistical System



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

This is the fourth and final pilot issue of "STATUS, A Monthly Chartbook of Social and Economic Trends." The next issue of STATUS will be part of a regular subscription service.

With the July copy of STATUS we requested your assistance in evaluating the publication. We were pleased and extremely encouraged with the number and quality of the responses we received. Many of the suggestions have already been implemented and we are investigating others.

We hope you have enjoyed your copies of STATUS and found them useful. You will find a mail order form for subscription services on the last page.

Thank you again for your cooperation in assisting us to make this a worthwhile publication.


ROBERT L. HAGAN
Acting Director





A MONTHLY CHARTBOOK OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS

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INTRODUCTION

STATUS is a chartbook which depicts important social and economic trends and events. Its purpose is to breathe life into the many numbers which spill daily from the multiple and diverse agencies of the Federal Statistical System.

STATUS is a graphic presentation of current statistical information focusing on major social and economic conditions within the United States. There is an extensive use of color in presenting

charts and maps. The major objective of the chartbook is to digest complex statistical information, and to relay this information in a readily understandable form, quickly and accurately. The graphic techniques used represent the current "state of the art." However, experimentation with different and innovative techniques is continuous, and as new techniques are developed they will be applied. The goal is to constantly improve the understandability of

timely, important statistical information.

STATUS has been designed for different audiences. It is not intended for the exclusive use of professional statisticians, economists, or other social scientists. Although it will be useful for the professional, it is directed also at the general public and decisionmakers and policymakers in numerous fields of business, government, and academia.

In each edition of STATUS,

major sections provide current statistical graphic information about the people, the community, economy, and other areas such as science and the environment. Each issue contains a special feature which covers in greater depth a subject of major public interest. Also, a special map will be designated each month to identify geographic areas of special concern.

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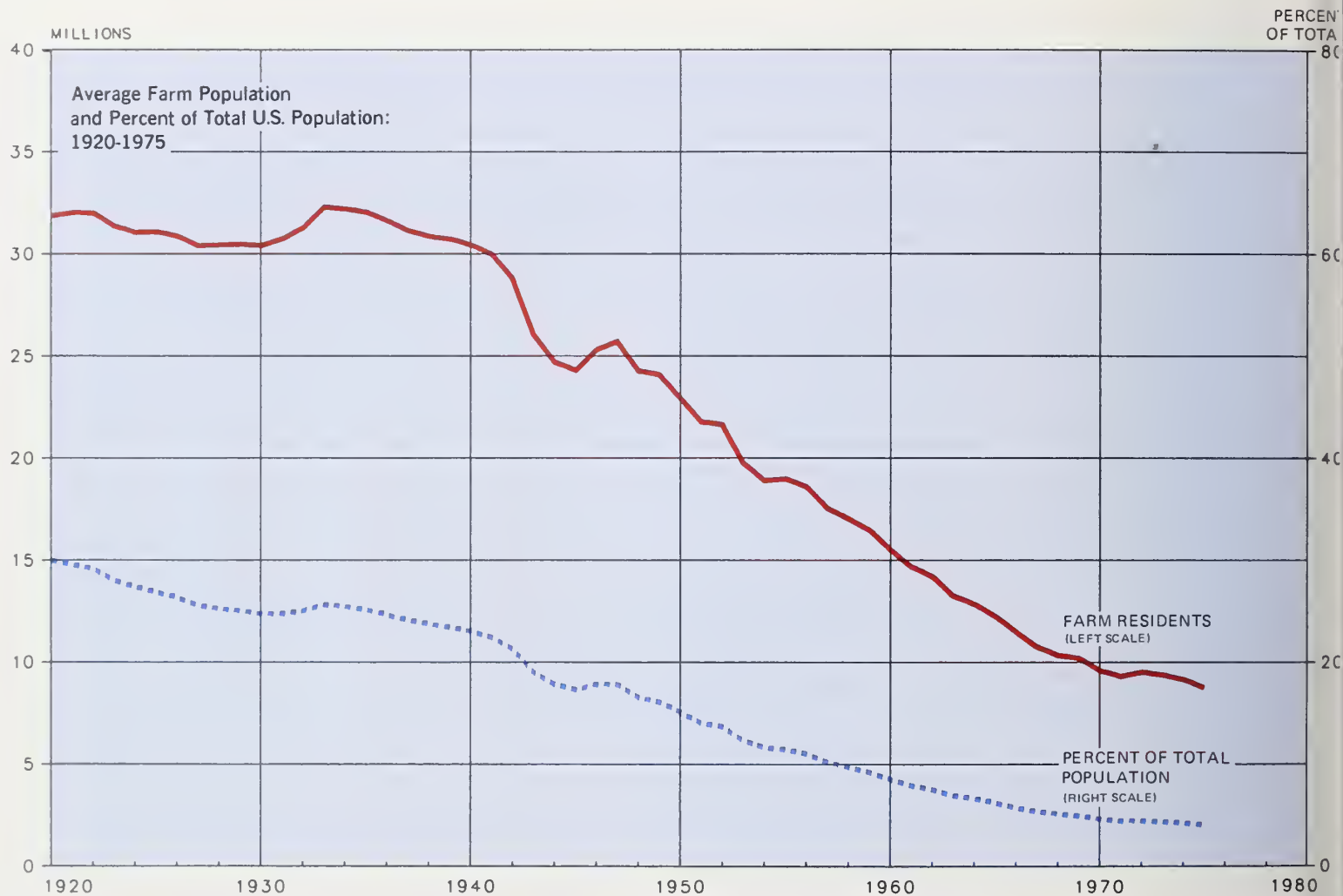
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Farm Population Continues To Decline

In the 12-month period centered on April 1975, an average of 8.9 million persons, or 4.2 percent of the Nation's population, lived on farms in rural areas of the United States. The 1975 estimate indicates the continuation of a long-term

downward trend in the size of the farm population. In 1920 the U.S. farm population numbered 32 million, or 30.1 percent of the total population. By 1960, the number of farm residents had dropped to approximately 15.6 million or 8.7 percent of the population. In 1970, farm residents averaged 9.7 million—4.8 percent of the U.S. population.



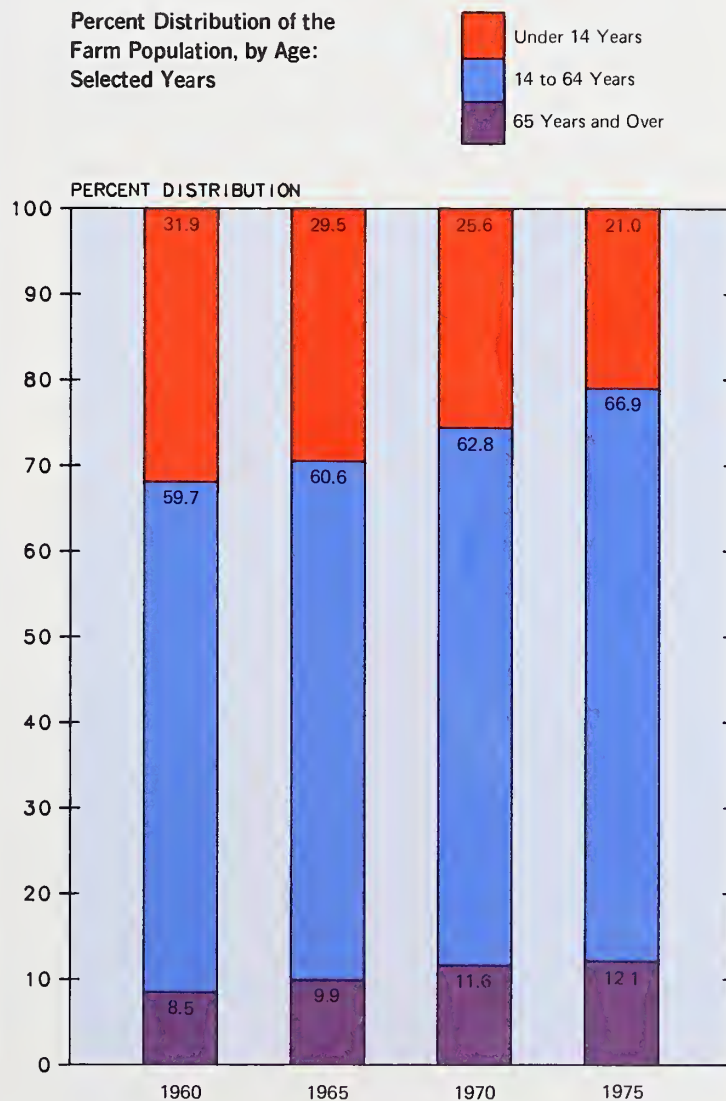
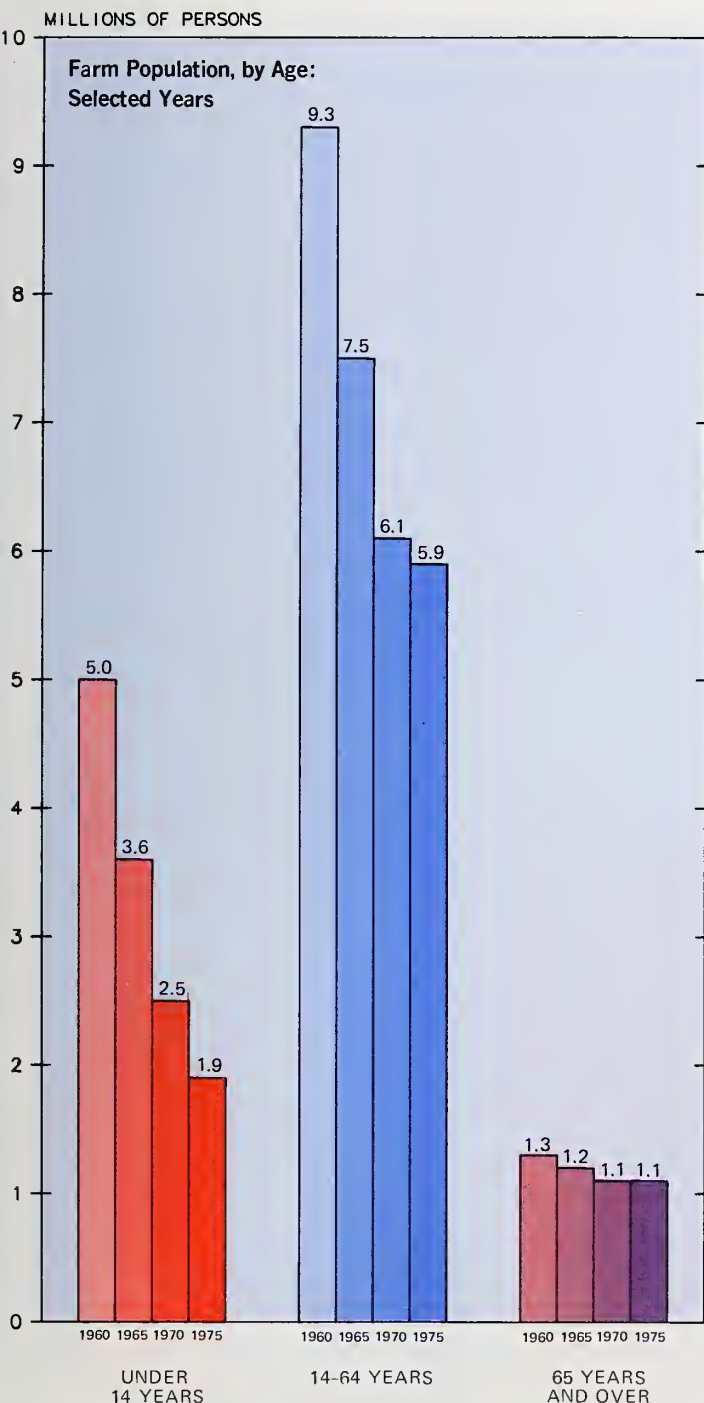
FARM POPULATION	AVERAGE NUMBER OF FARM RESIDENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL U.S. POPULATION
	Millions	Percent
1920	31.974	30.1
1940	30.547	23.2
1960	15.635	8.7
1970	9.712	4.8
1975	8.864	4.2

Children on Farms Decreased 25% Between '70 and '75

Between 1970 and 1975 the number of children (under 14 years) living on farms decreased nearly 25 percent, from approximately 2.5 million to 1.9 million. During the same period, there was no significant change in the number of

farm residents 14 years and over. Consequently, the proportion of children in the farm population fell from 26 percent in 1970 to 21 percent in 1975. This decline reflects, to a considerable degree, a high net outmigration in past years of young farm adults of childbearing age. However, much of the decrease since 1970 can also be

attributed to the recent sharp drop in the national birth rate, which has extended to both farm and nonfarm areas.



Only 52% of Employed Farm Residents Work in Agriculture

Agricultural employment among farm residents 14 years and over declined steadily during the last two decades, as employment in nonagricultural industries grew.

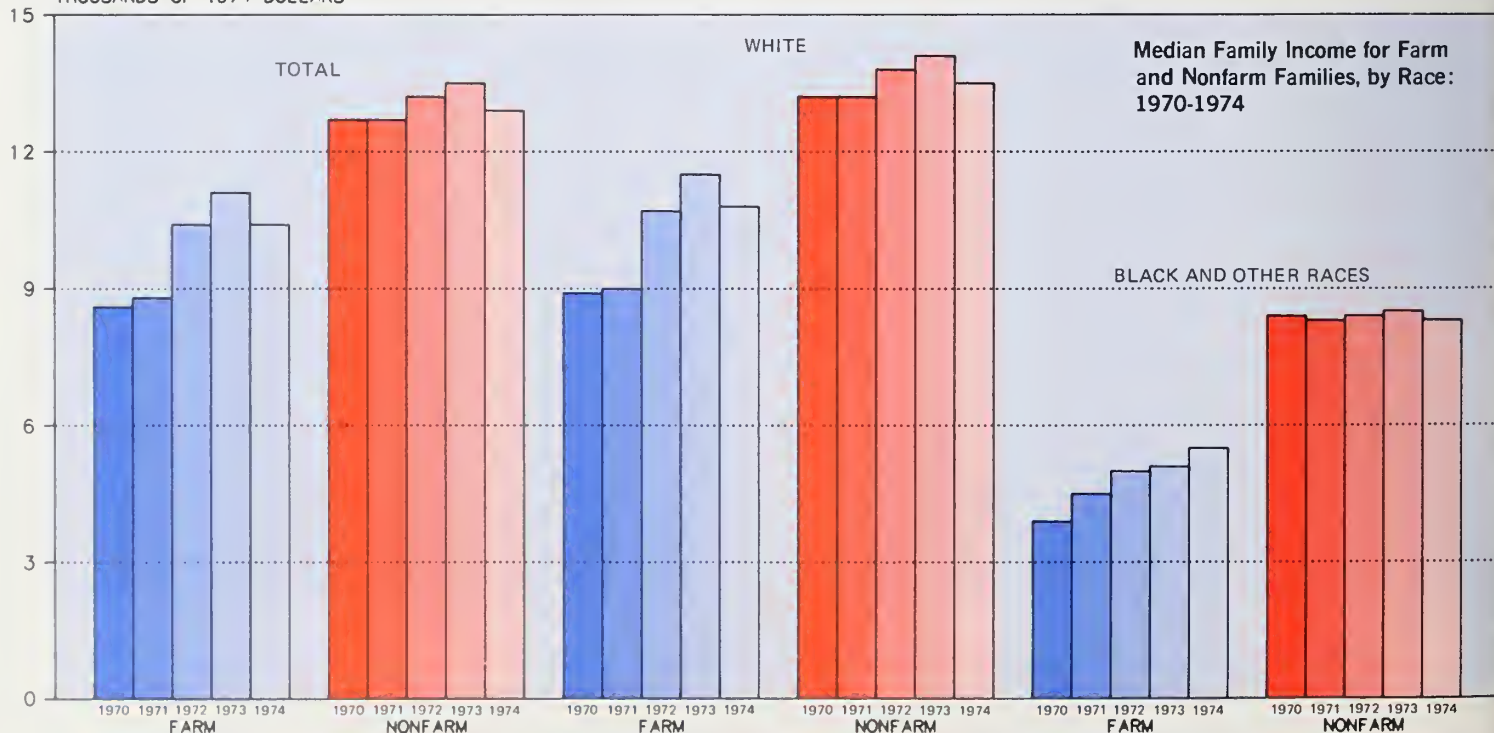
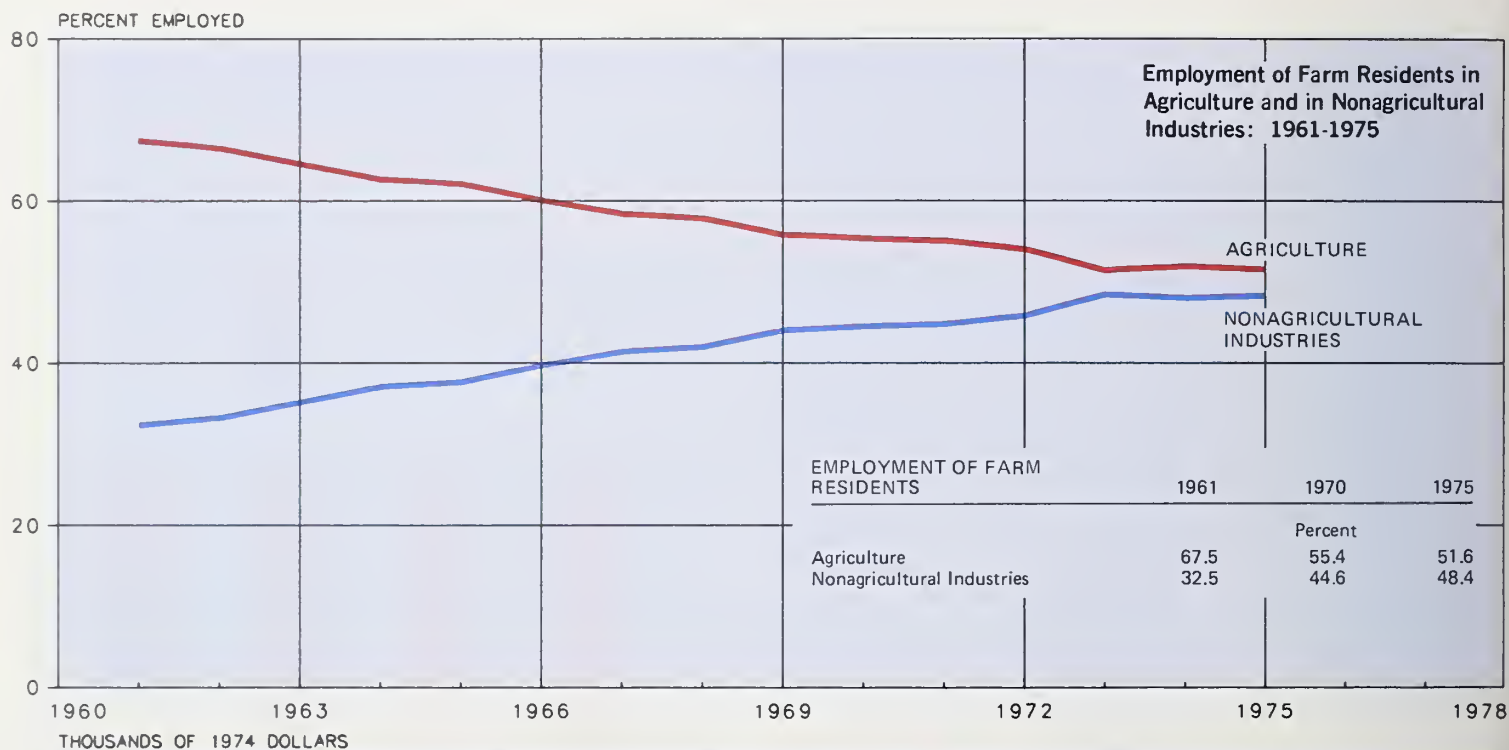
During the 1961-75 period, the overall proportion of

the farm-resident labor force employed solely or primarily in agriculture decreased from 68 percent to 52 percent, with employment in nonagricultural industries showing comparable growth.

Income Gap Between Farm and Nonfarm Workers Closing

The differential between farm and nonfarm income is declining. Between 1970 and 1974, the median income of farm families increased by 21 percent, while that of nonfarm families increased only 2 percent. The 1974 median income of farm fami-

lies was \$10,430, compared with \$12,930 for nonfarm families. This difference is only about 60 percent as great as the 1970 farm-nonfarm differential. The proportional difference between farm and nonfarm income levels is greater for black families than white families.



U.S. VETERANS

41.8% of Males Over 18 Were Veterans in '75; Total Vets: 29 Million

There were an estimated 29,459,000 male and female veterans in civilian life on June 30, 1975. This figure represents an increase of 0.6 percent over the veteran population of a year ago—the smallest rate of growth since the beginning

of the Vietnam era. Almost 90 percent, or 26,367,000 veterans, served in the Armed Forces during periods of war or armed conflict.

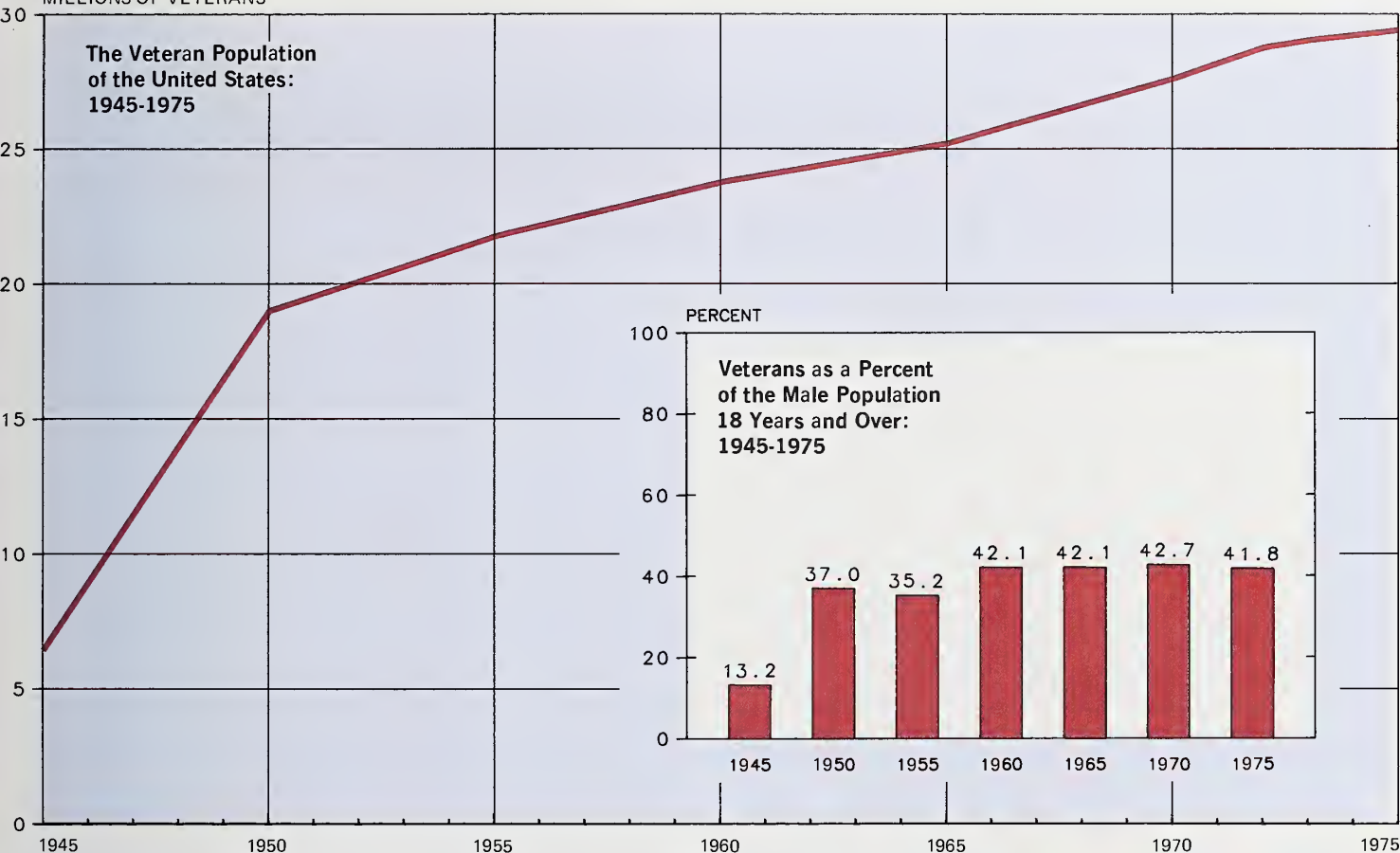
In 1975, 41.8 percent of U.S. males 18 years and over were veterans, compared to 42.7 percent in 1970 and 13.2 percent in 1945.

95.9 Million Potential Recipients of VA Benefits in 1975

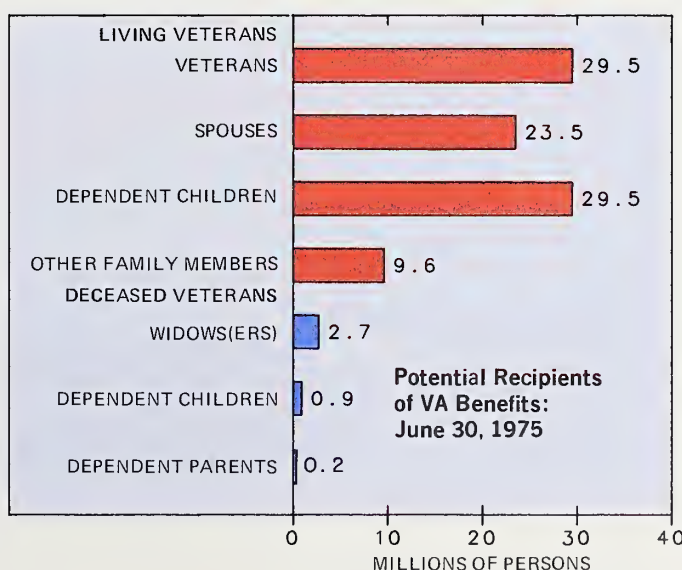
Veterans in civilian life actually represent less than one-third of all potential recipients of VA benefits and services. As of June 30, 1975, the 29.5 million living veterans had 29.5 million dependent children (under 18 years), 9.6 million

other family members (18 years or older) and 23.5 million spouses. In addition, there were 3.8 million dependents of deceased veterans at the end of FY 1975.

MILLIONS OF VETERANS



U.S. VETERANS	1945	1955	1965	1975
Thousands				
VETERANS	6,455	21,802	25,259	29,459



VA Educational Help Went to 2.7 Million in 1975—A Record

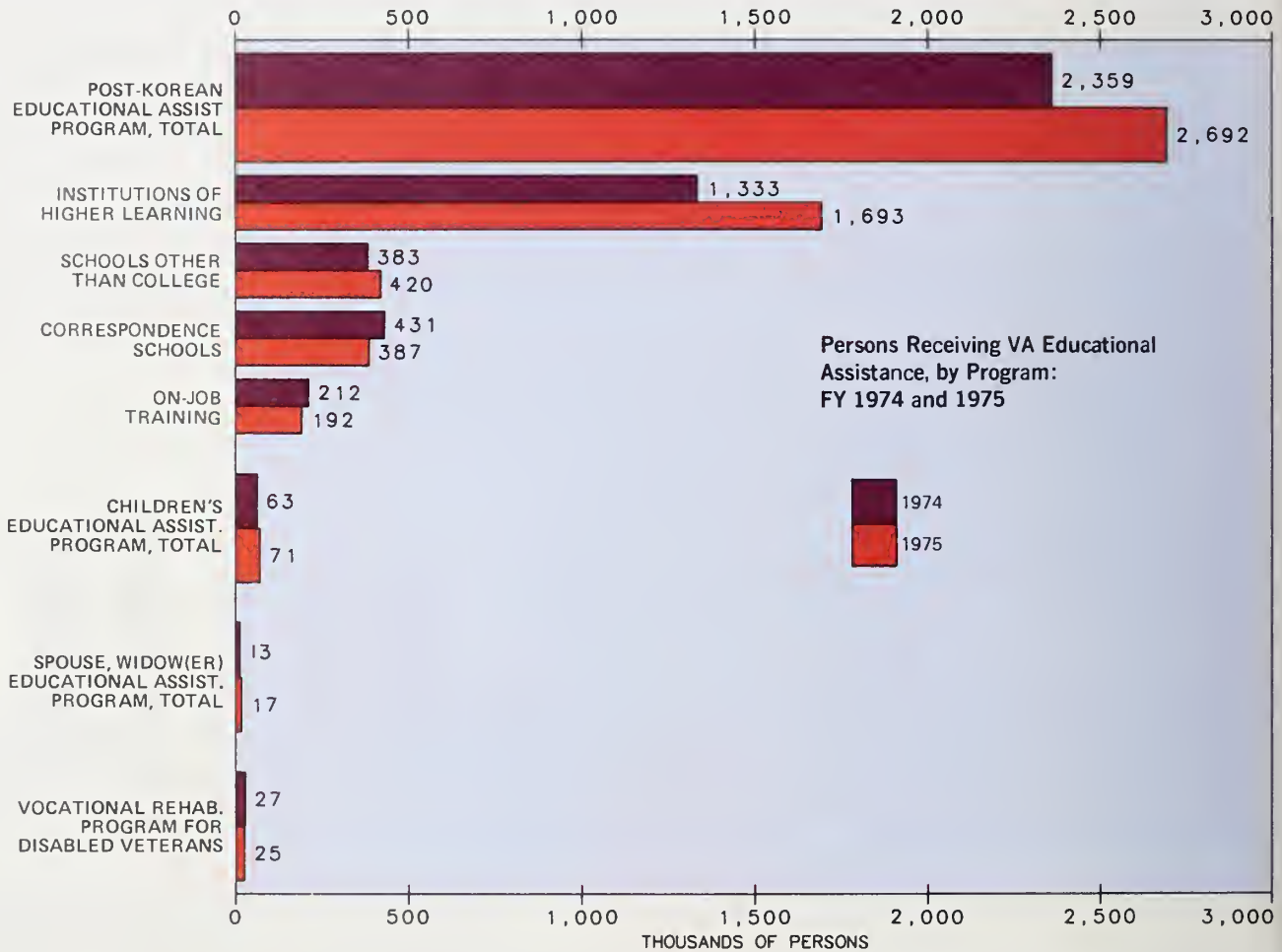
Approximately 2,691,500 veterans and active duty personnel received training during FY 1975 under the Post-Korean Educational Assistance Program—a 14.1-percent increase over the 2,358,608 FY 1974 beneficiaries.

During FY 1975, the VA provided educational assistance to more veterans and eligible persons than in any other year under the current programs. Recent rate increases (Public Laws 93-508 and 93-602) as well as the extension of the delimiting period for use of educational assistance benefits (Public Law 93-337) contributed

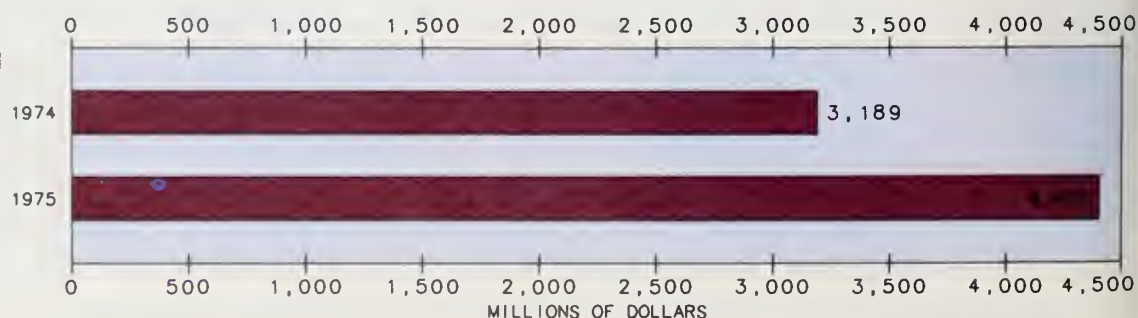
considerably to the enlarged numbers of trainees.

In general, veterans training under the current program have had a higher level of prior education than those who received training under earlier programs. For example, 63 percent of the 1975 service beneficiaries attended institutions of higher learning.

Educational assistance costs in FY 1975 also rose to a record level of \$4.4 billion—the highest annual expenditure since the original World War II program was enacted in 1944.



Annual Cost for VA Educational Assistance Programs: FY 1974 and 1975



VA Health Care System Serves Average 173,360 Daily During 1975

At the end of FY 1975, the Veterans Administration health care system was providing care in 171 hospitals, 213 outpatient clinics, 85 nursing homes, and 18 domiciliaries. Care was also provided under VA auspices in non-VA hospitals and

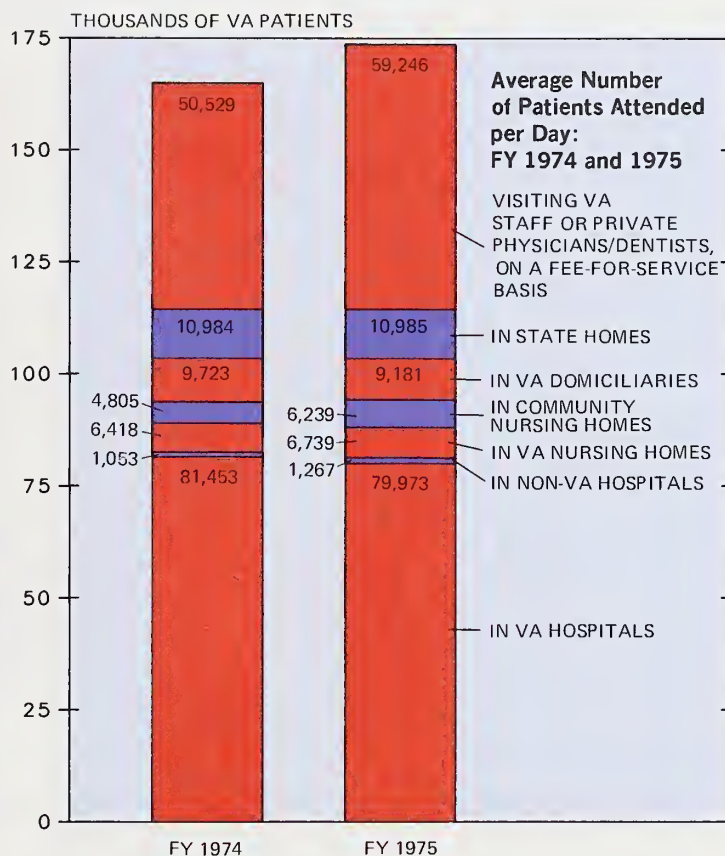
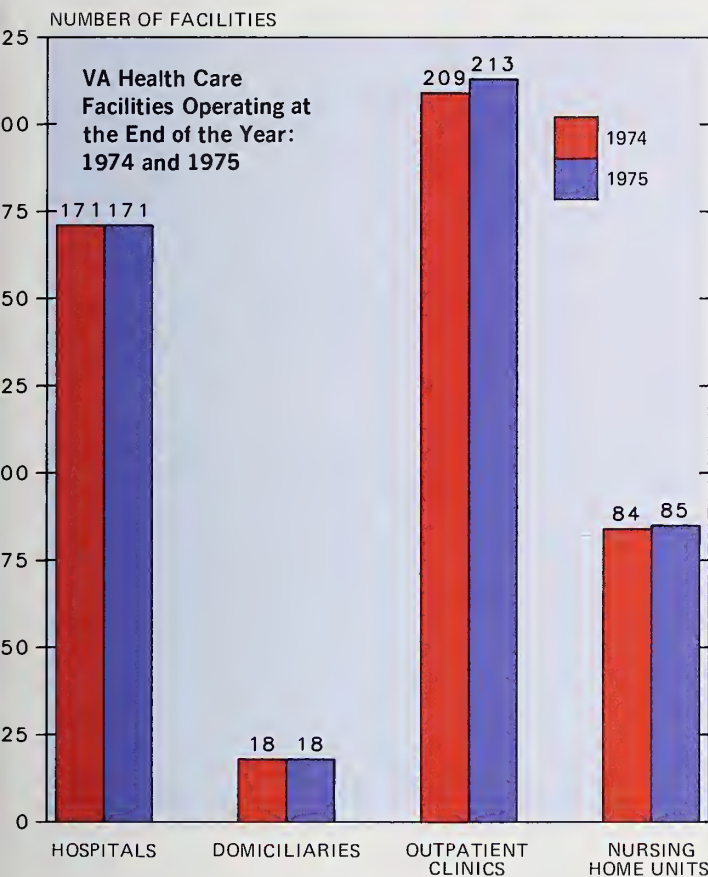
community nursing homes, and by non-VA physicians and dentists to outpatients on a fee-for-service basis.

During FY 1975, an average of 173,630 veterans were under care each day—8,675 more than the daily average for FY 1974, and the largest number per day of any year since the establishment of the Veterans Administration in 1930. The majority of

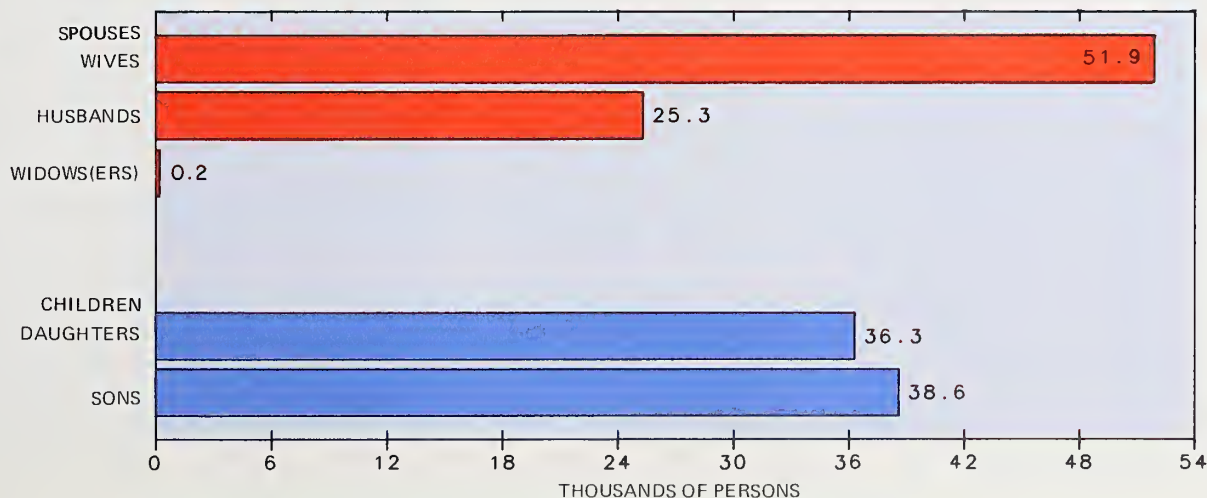
patients were cared for in VA hospitals—a daily average of 81,453 in FY 1974, and 79,973 in 1975.

Dependents of veterans with total and permanent service-connected disabilities, and widows(ers) and children of veterans who died as a result of service-connected disabilities may receive VA medical care under Public Law 93-82,

which was fully implemented during FY 1975. As of June 30, 1975, 152,300 dependents had received approval for VA medical care benefits, including 51,900 wives, 25,300 husbands, 200 widows(ers), and 74,900 children.



Dependents of Veterans Receiving VA Medical Care: FY 1975



August Personal Income Rises \$6.1 Billion for 13th Straight Gain

Total personal income rose \$6.1 billion in August to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$1,389.5 billion. This is the smallest of 13 consecutive monthly gains in personal income.

Transfer payments increased \$1.6 billion in

August, compared with an increase of \$4.5 billion in July. A cost-of-living increase in social security benefits accounted for the large July increase.

Wage and salary disbursements increased \$4.5 billion, compared with an \$8.9 billion increase in July. This was the second consecutive increase after a slight downturn in June.

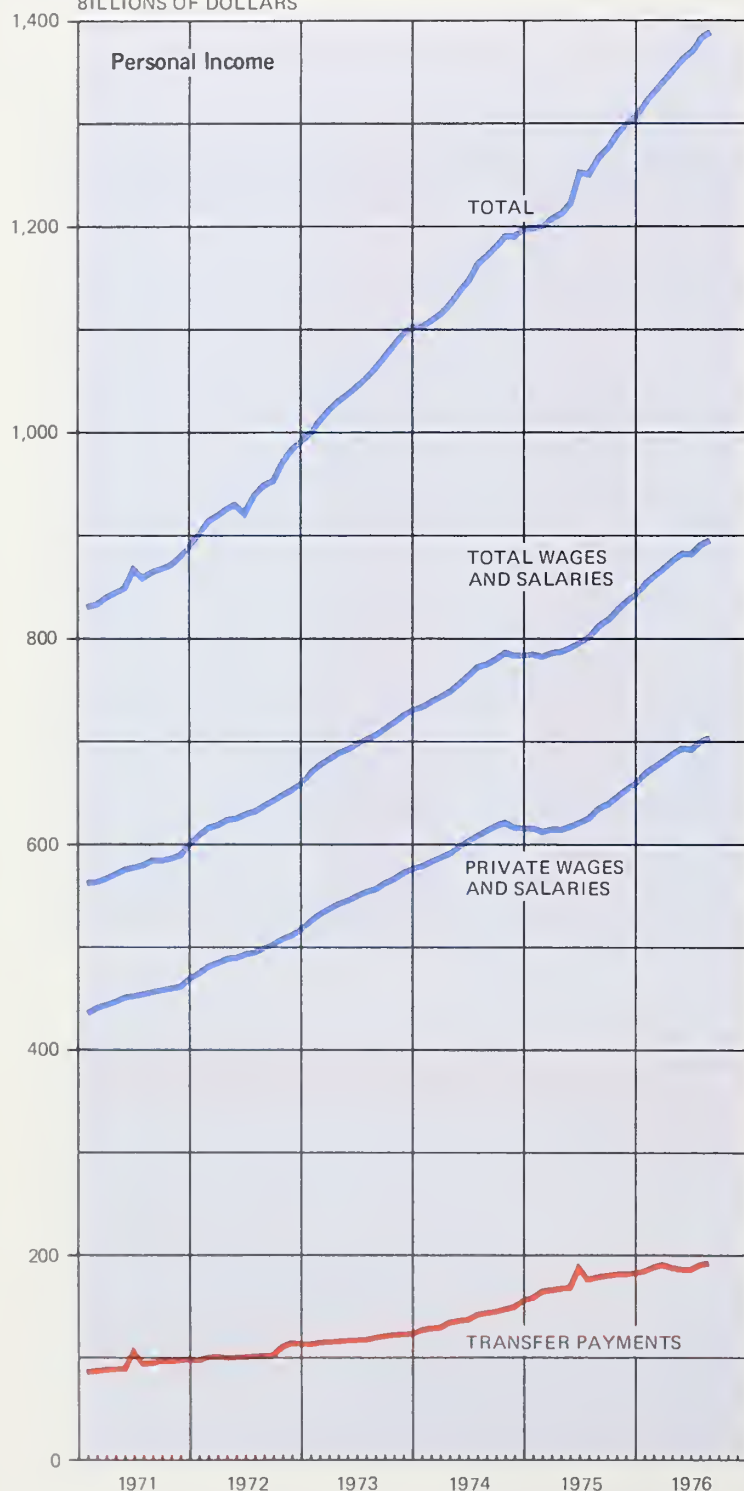
Private wage and salary disbursements gained \$3.5 billion in August, with payrolls in service industries posting the largest gain. Service industries payrolls increased \$2.5 billion in August, compared with a July increase of \$2.2 billion.

Distributive industries payrolls increased \$0.8

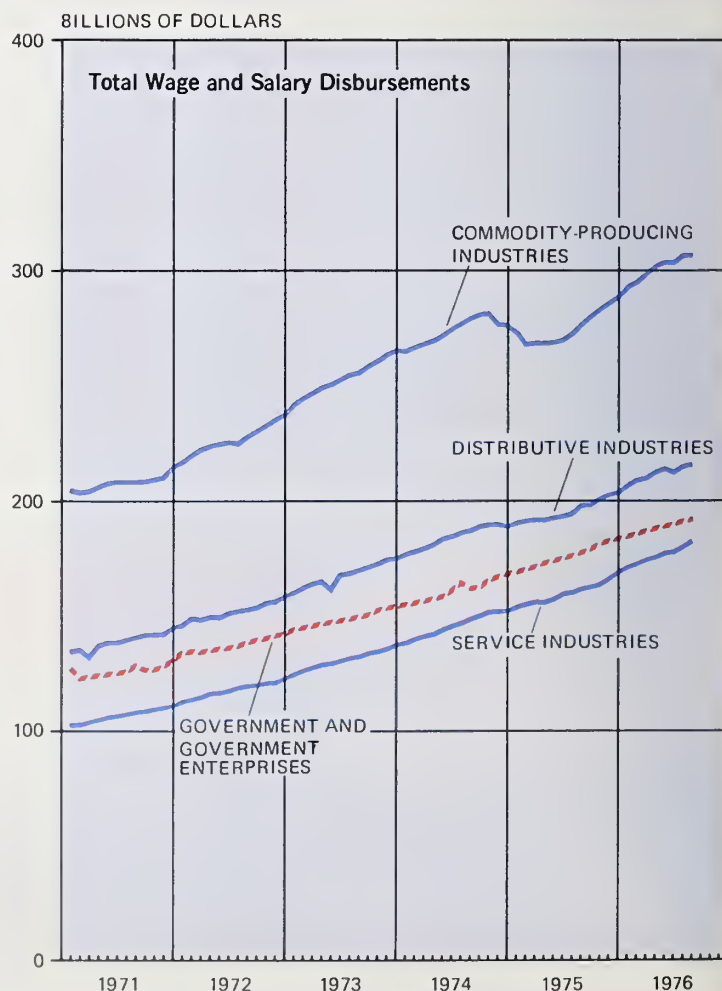
billion, compared with \$2.5 billion.

Payrolls in commodity-producing industries were virtually unchanged, compared with a \$3.1 billion increase in July.

Government and government enterprise wages and salaries increased \$1.0 billion, approximately the same as in July.



PERSONAL INCOME	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
Billions of Dollars			
TOTAL	1,267.5	1,383.4	1,389.5
Wage and Salary Disbursements	813.0	892.0	896.5
Private Wages and Salaries	635.9	701.3	704.8
Commodity-Producing Industries	276.4	306.5	306.6
Distributive Industries	197.9	214.9	215.7
Service Industries	161.6	179.9	182.4
Government Wages and Salaries	177.1	190.7	191.7
Transfer Payments	179.3	191.3	192.9



Average Salaries Rise 7% for White-Collar Employees in 12 Months

Average salaries for selected white-collar occupations in private industry increased 7 percent during the year ended March 1976. Although lower than last year's 9-percent increase, the latest rise is the second largest recorded in the 16 years

that professional, administrative, technical, and clerical salaries have been surveyed.

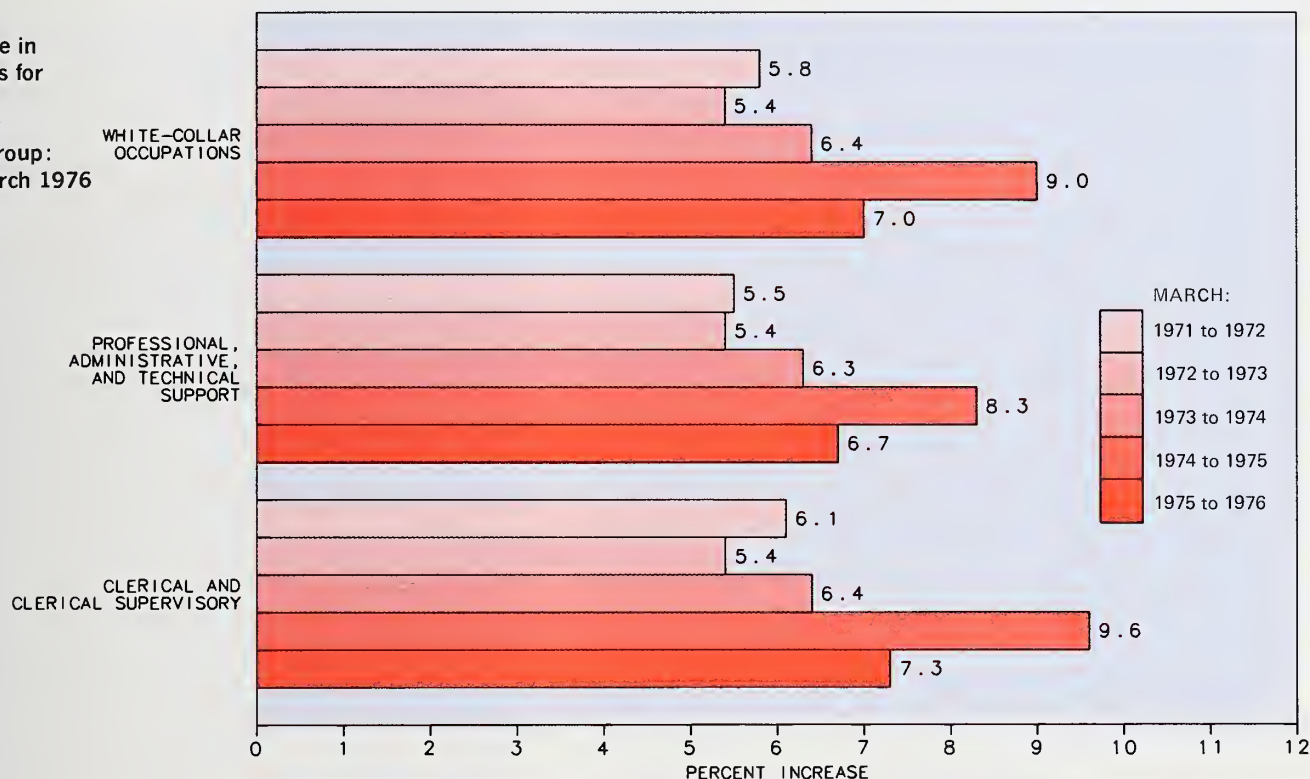
Salary increases for clerical workers during the same period were at the same or a higher percentage rate than for professional, administrative, and technical workers for the fifth consecutive annual period. Increases for both

groups were the second largest since the series began in 1961.

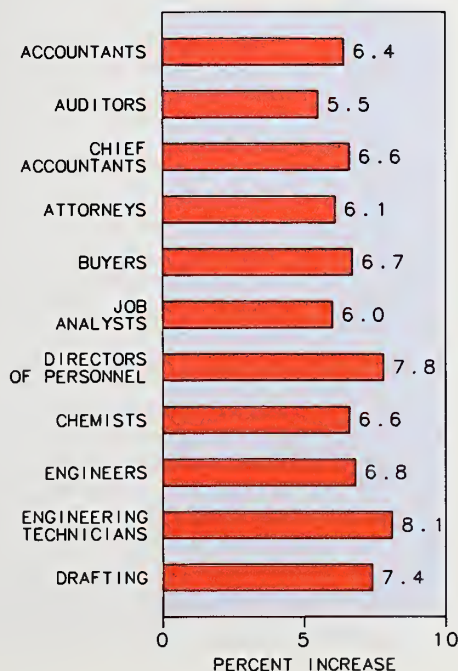
March 1975-76 increases averaged 6.7 percent for professional, administrative, and technical occupations and 7.3 percent for clerical jobs. Engineering technicians and directors of personnel received the largest pay increases (8.1 and 7.8 percent,

respectively) while the smallest salary increases were recorded for auditors and job analysts (5.5 and 6 percent, respectively). Stenographers received an 8-percent pay increase over the course of the year, while salaries of file clerks gain only 6.4 percent.

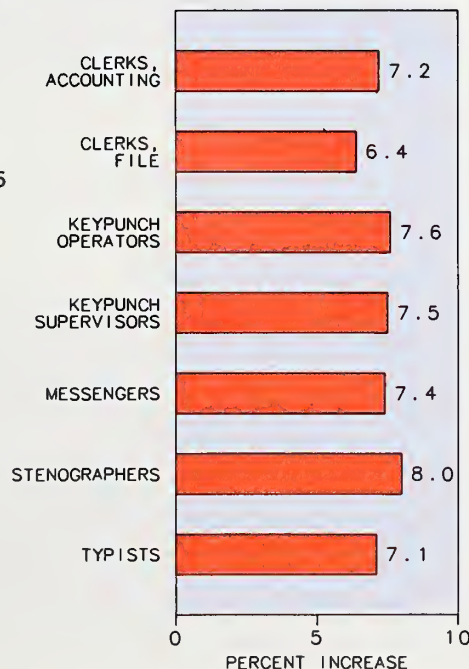
Percent Increase in Average Salaries for White-Collar Occupations, by Occupational Group: March 1971-March 1976



Percent Increase in Average Salaries for Professional, Administrative, and Technical Support Occupations: March 1975-March 1976



Percent Increase in Average Salaries for Clerical and Clerical Supervisory Occupations: March 1975-March 1976



Spending for Services Paces \$7.9 Billion Rise in 2nd Quarter

Slightly over half of the \$7.9 billion increase in personal consumption expenditures in the second quarter of 1976 occurred in services, which rose \$4 billion to \$365.8 billion at an annual rate. The housing component

accounted for \$1.7 billion of the increase.

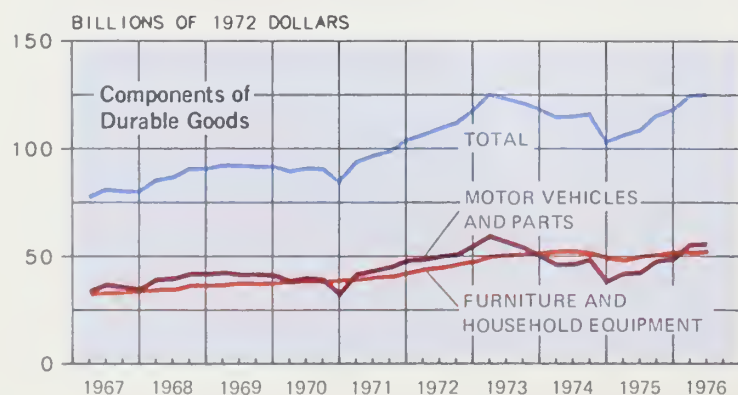
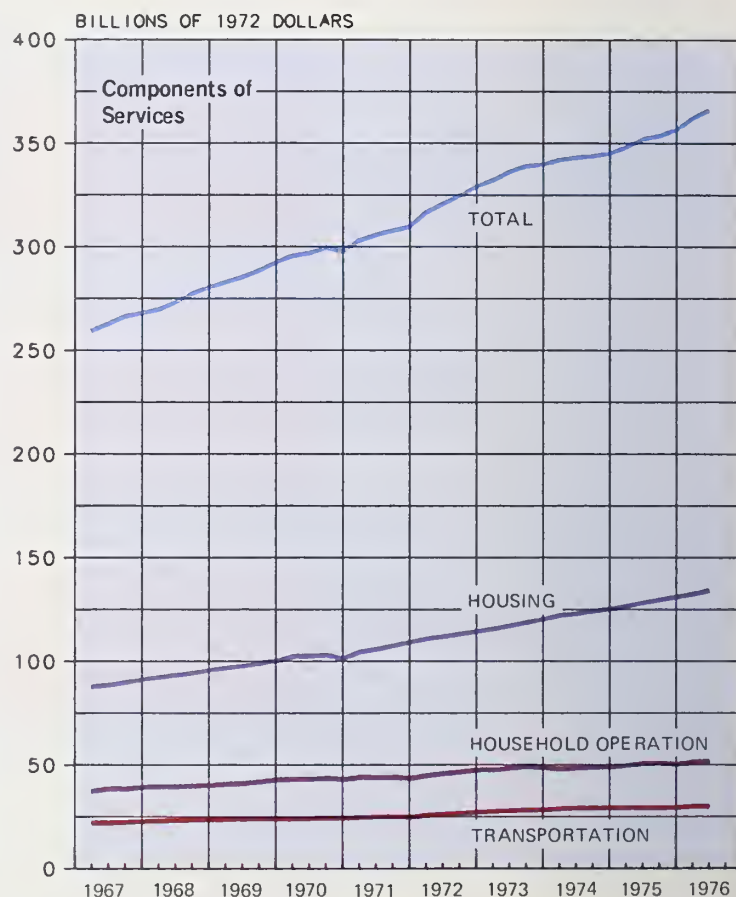
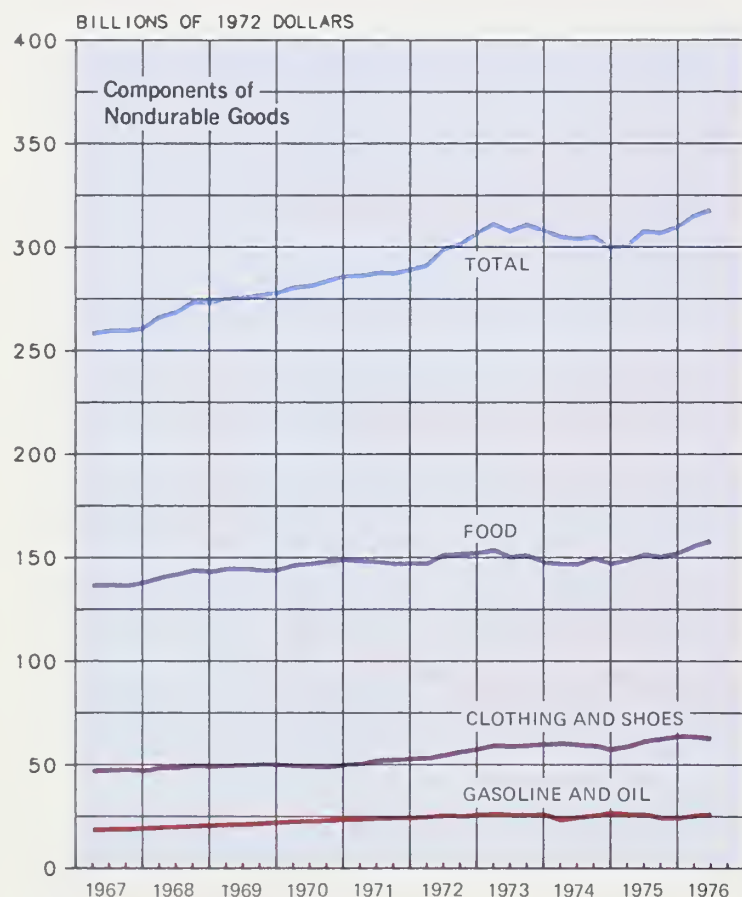
Household operation expenditures rose \$0.3 billion, and transportation at \$29.5 billion remained unchanged from the first quarter.

Durable goods expenditures rose for the sixth consecutive quarter, although the increase of \$0.9 billion was down sharply from the \$6.3 billion rise in the

first quarter. Increases of \$0.4 billion in motor vehicles and parts and \$0.6 billion in furniture and household equipment were partly offset by declines in other components.

Expenditures for non-durable goods recorded a \$3 billion increase to an annual rate of \$317.6 billion. Food, rising \$2.4 billion to a record \$157.7

billion, accounted for over three-fourths of the increase. After rising to a record level of \$63.4 billion in the last quarter of 1975, clothing and shoes expenditures have declined a total of \$0.8 billion. Gasoline and oil increased \$0.4 billion to an annual rate of \$25.4 billion.



PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2ND QTR 1975	1ST QTR 1976	2ND QTR 1976
Billions of Dollars			
Durable Goods, Total	108.4	124.3	125.2
Motor Vehicles and Parts	41.9	54.8	55.2
Furniture and Household Equipment	49.1	51.0	51.6
Nondurable Goods, Total	307.2	314.6	317.6
Food	151.2	155.3	157.7
Clothing and Shoes	61.0	63.3	62.6
Gasoline and Oil	25.5	25.0	25.4
Services, Total	351.8	361.8	365.8
Housing	127.9	132.1	133.8
Household Operation	50.4	51.1	51.4
Transportation	28.7	29.5	29.5

Labor Force Grows Faster Than New Jobs; Women Workers Up

In August, the civilian labor force grew faster than civilian employment for the third consecutive month. An additional 154,000 workers joined the labor force, but employment increased by only 74,000. This meant that an additional 80,000 workers

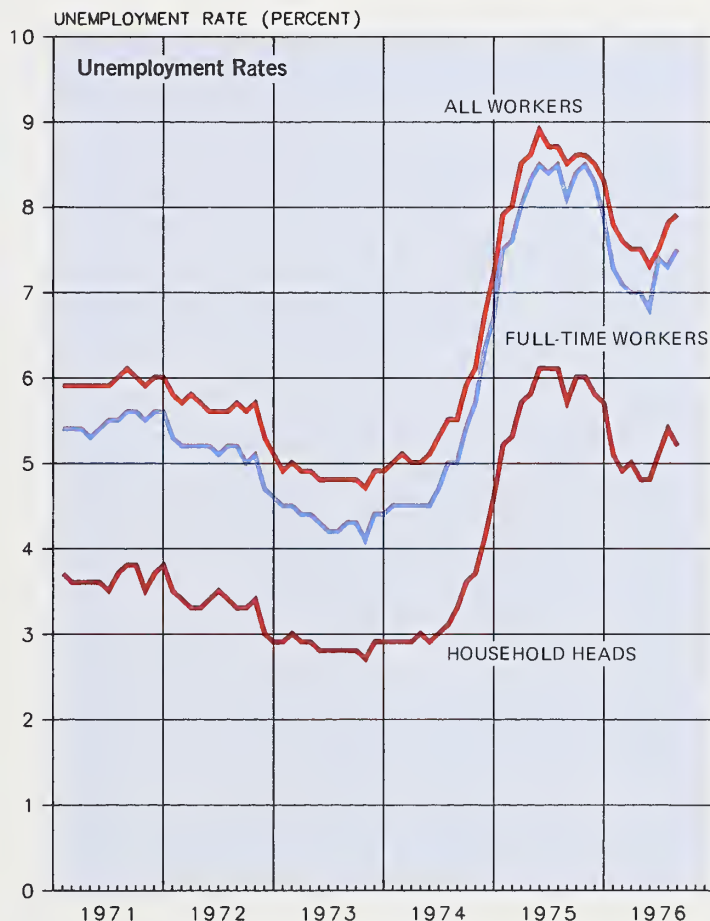
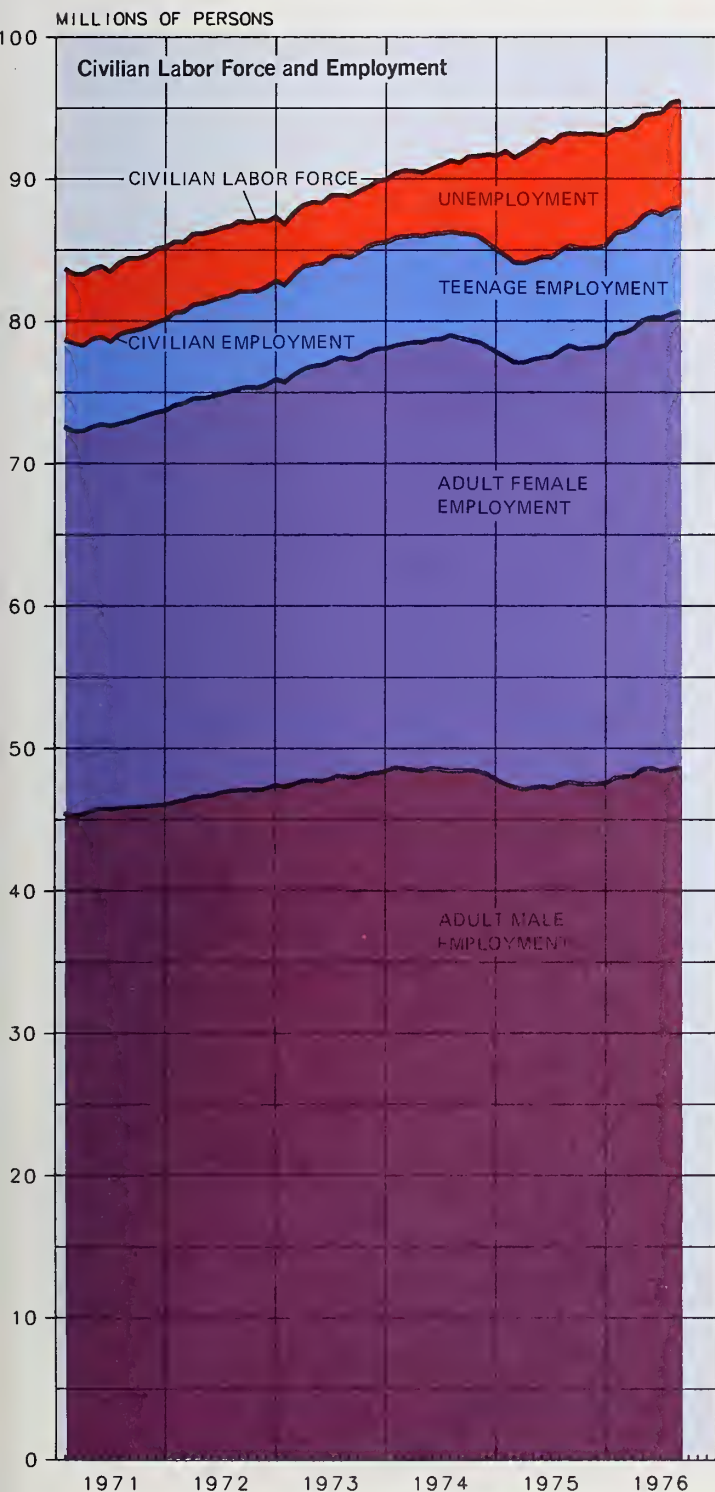
were unemployed in August. Although in the past 3 months, civilian employment has increased from 87.7 million to 88 million, the increase in the civilian labor force from 94.6 million to 95.5 million has been about three times greater during the same period. Over 70 percent of the 3-month 930,000 increase in the labor force has occurred among female workers.

Total Jobless Rate Up to 7.9% in August; Third Straight Rise

The overall unemployment rate edged upward from 7.8 percent in July to 7.9 percent in August, the third consecutive monthly increase since the 1976 low of 7.3 percent reached in May.

The jobless rate of household heads declined to 5.2

percent, down from last month's 1976 high of 5.4 percent. All of the decline, however, occurred among male household heads, whose rate dropped from 4.9 percent to 4.5 percent. The rate among female household heads climbed from 7.7 percent in July to 8 percent in August, the third consecutive monthly increase.



EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
Millions of Persons			
Civilian Labor Force	93.2	95.3	95.5
Civilian Employment	85.3	87.9	88.0
Adult Males	47.7	48.5	48.7
Adult Females	30.6	32.0	32.0
Teenagers (ages 16-19)	7.0	7.4	7.3
Civilian Unemployment	7.9	7.4	7.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			
Percent			
All Workers, Total	8.5	7.8	7.9
Full-Time Workers	8.1	7.3	7.5
Household Heads	5.7	5.4	5.2
White, Total	7.8	7.1	7.1
Adult Males	6.3	5.7	5.5
Adult Females	7.2	6.9	7.0
Teenagers	18.7	16.3	17.3
Black and Other, Total	14.3	12.9	13.6
Adult Males	11.6	10.3	9.9
Adult Females	12.6	11.7	12.3
Teenagers	37.6	34.1	40.2

Unemployment Rates Increase for Teens and Black Adult Women

In August, increased rates of unemployment were concentrated among teenagers and black adult women. The jobless rate of white teenagers rose to 17.3 percent; the rate among black teenagers jumped over 6 percentage points, nearly equaling the

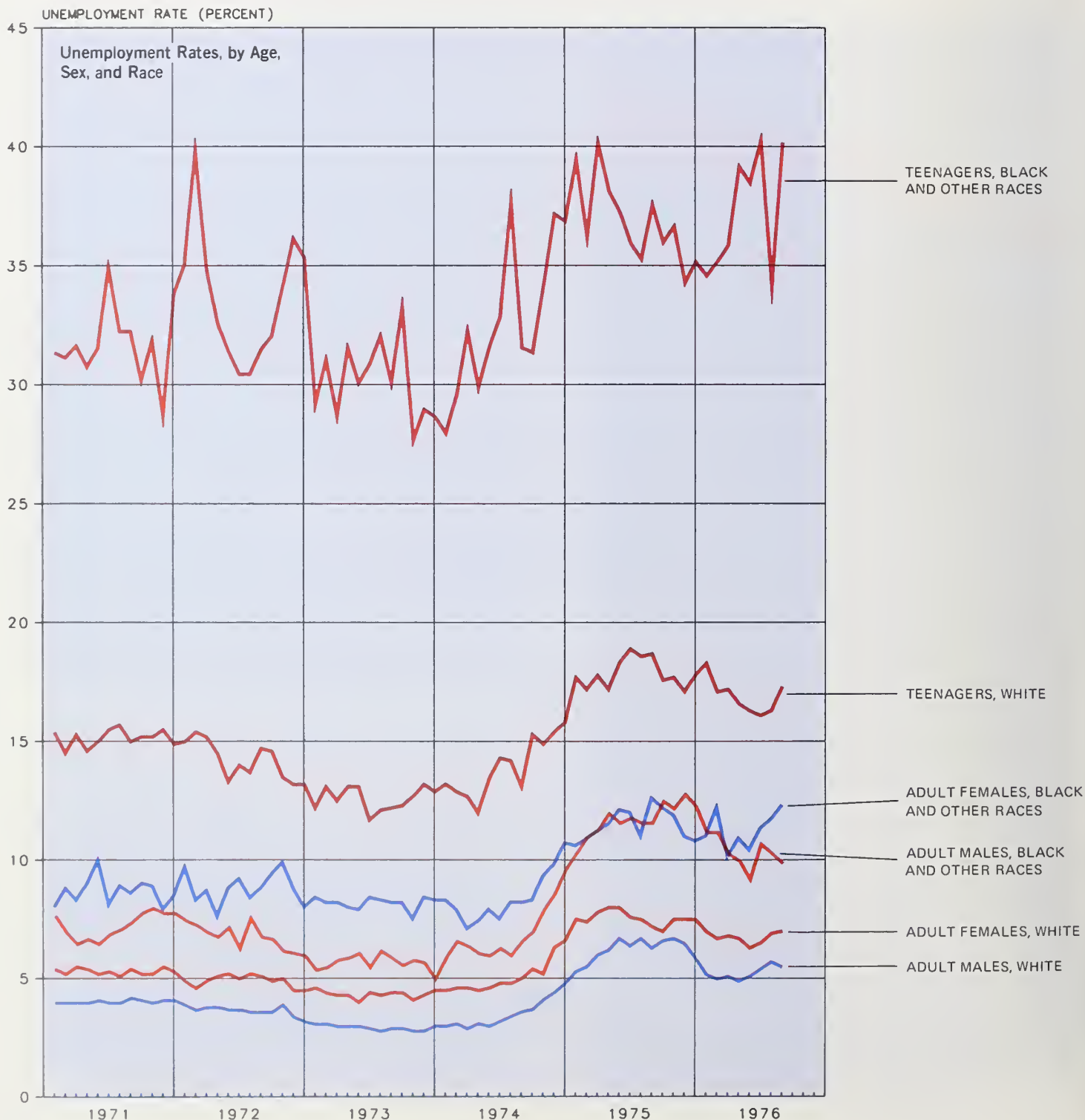
record unemployment rate of 40.3 percent in June. The unemployment rate of black adult females rose from 11.7 percent to 12.3 percent, the highest level since the 12.6-percent rate recorded a year ago.

The jobless rate of black adult males, however, dropped from 10.3 percent to 9.9 percent, continuing the overall decline since November

1975, during which the black adult male unemployment rate has decreased nearly 23 percent.

Joblessness among white adult females edged up from 6.9 percent to 7 percent, the third consecutive monthly increase. White adult male unemployment decreased to a 5.5-percent rate, which, by offsetting increased unemployment in other sectors of

the white labor force, held the overall unemployment rate of whites at last month's level of 7.1 percent.



Blue-, White-Collar Jobless Rates Rise 0.2% in August

In August, the overall white-collar jobless rate reached 5 percent for the first time since May 1975. Clerical workers, the largest white-collar component, showed an unemployment rate of 7 percent, which represents nearly a 15-percent rate increase

over the last 2 months.

The increase in the blue-collar jobless rate from 9.6 percent to 9.8 percent was mainly the result of offsetting movements. A rise from 13.2 percent to 14.8 percent in the jobless rate of nonfarm laborers was partly offset by a decline from 7.4 percent to 7 percent in the craft and kindred workers rate.

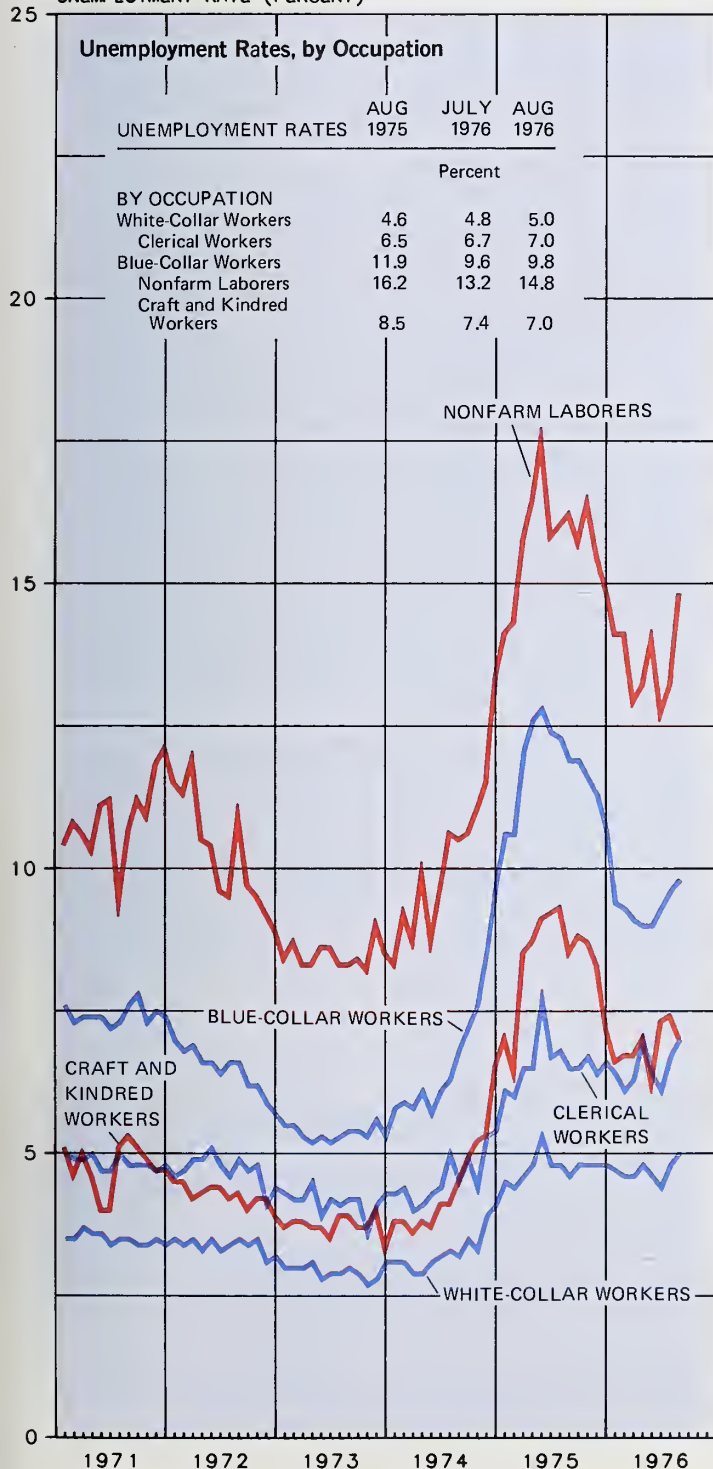
Construction Jobless Rate Down; Trade and Manufacturing Up

Divergent movements occurred in the unemployment rates among major industry groups.

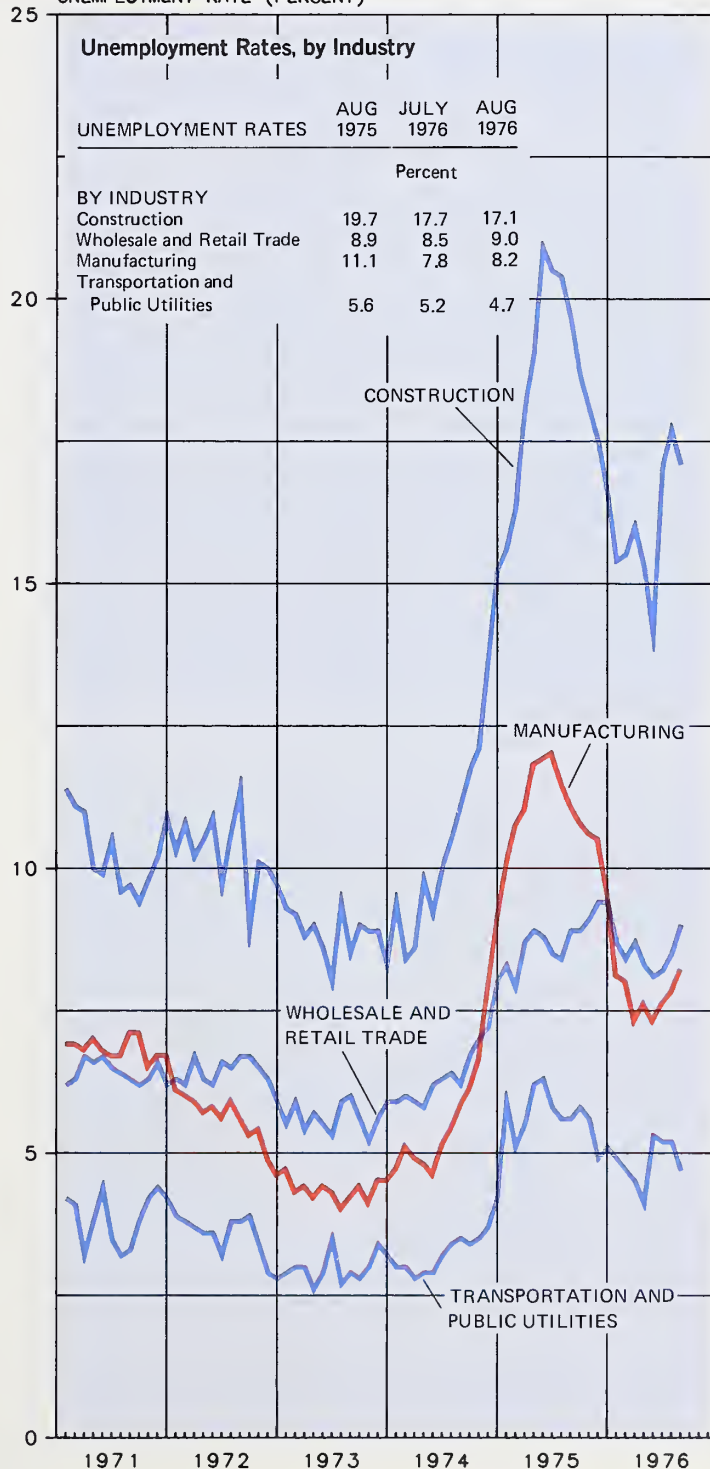
The unemployment rate in construction dropped from 17.7 percent to 17.1 percent. Also, joblessness in transportation and public utilities dipped below 5 percent, reversing the trend of the last 3 months.

In addition to a rate increase from 8.5 percent to 9 percent in wholesale and retail trade, the jobless rate in manufacturing rose from 7.8 to 8.2 percent, with roughly equal jobless rate increases occurring in the durable and nondurable sectors.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENT)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENT)



Job Supply Improves as Help-Wanted Index Rises 2 Points in July

The index of help-wanted advertising, reflecting an increasing supply of jobs, rose 2 points in July to 98; the third consecutive monthly increase. The rise in July of the overall unemployment rate from 7.5 percent to 7.8 percent is a reflection

of the faster increase in the demand for jobs than their availability, due to the rapid influx of new labor force participants. The volume of classified advertising in major newspapers, as measured by the index, has risen 24 points above the March-May 1975 low of 74, but remains 31 points below the high of 129 reached in July 1973.

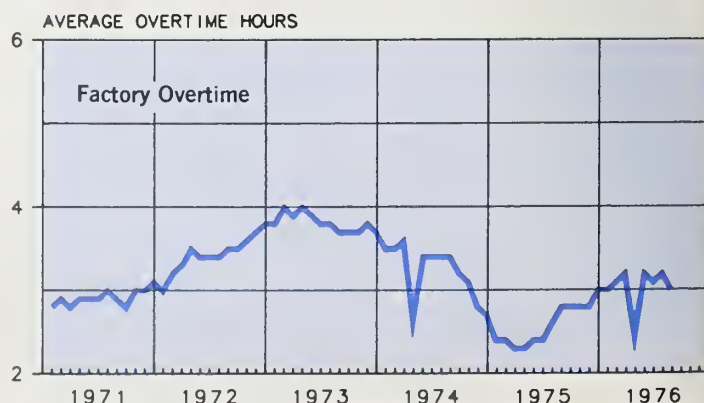
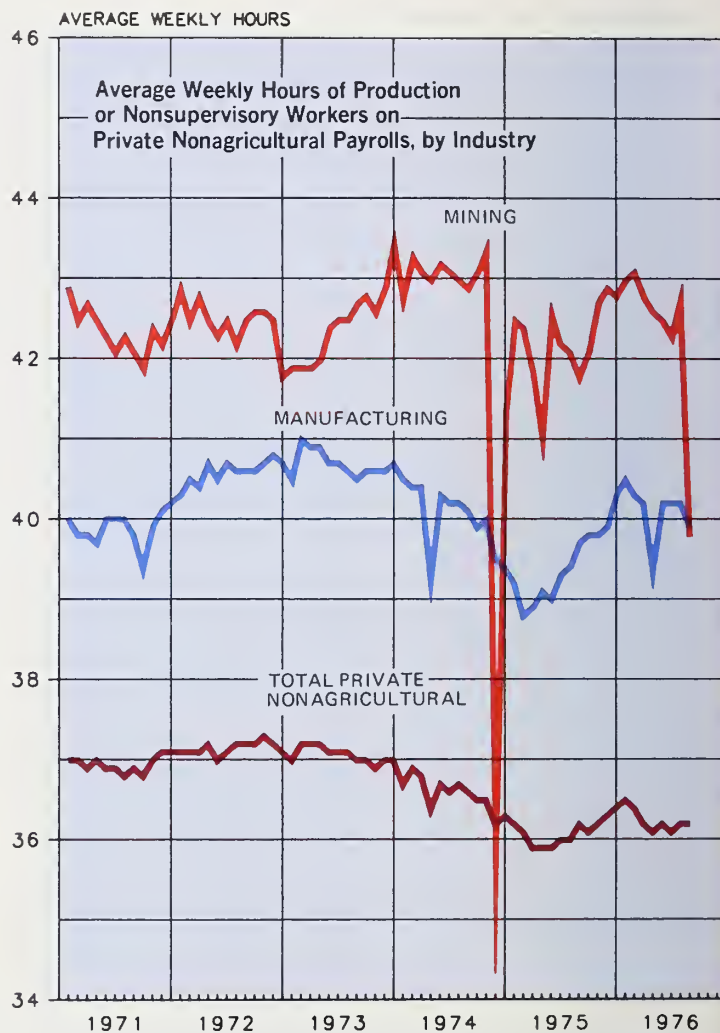
Factory Overtime Dips, but Average Workweek Steady at 36.2 Hours

The average workweek for nonsupervisory workers on nonagricultural payrolls remained at 36.2 hours in August for the third time in the last 4 months. The workweek in the mining industry, dropping 3 hours, showed the largest decline.

Manufacturing declined to 39.9 hours, but remained 1.1 hours longer than the 5-year low of 38.8 hours recorded in February 1975. Most of the decline in manufacturing occurred in the overtime component, which dropped 0.2 hour to 3 hours. Small increases in most of the other component industries offset the mining and manufacturing decreases.



HELP-WANTED INDEX	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
Index of Help-Wanted Advertising (Index, 1967=100)	84	96	98
AVERAGE WORKWEEK	AUG. 1975	JULY 1976	AUG. 1976
Average Weekly Hours			
Total Private Nonagricultural	36.2	36.2	36.2
Mining	41.8	42.8	39.8
Manufacturing	39.7	40.2	39.9
Factory Overtime	2.8	3.2	3.0



Both Separation and Accession Rates Hit 4 per 100 in July

The total separation rate—permanent or temporary terminations of employment—climbed to 4 per 100 workers in July. This was the highest rate since November 1975.

Total accessions (additions)—permanent and temporary workers including

both new and rehired employees—rebounded in July to a rate of 4 per 100 workers after 3 consecutive months of decline.

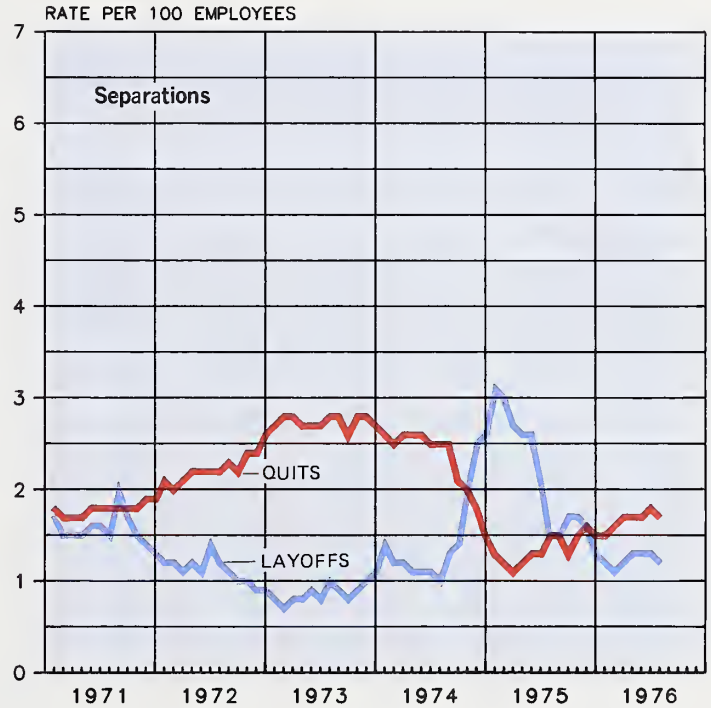
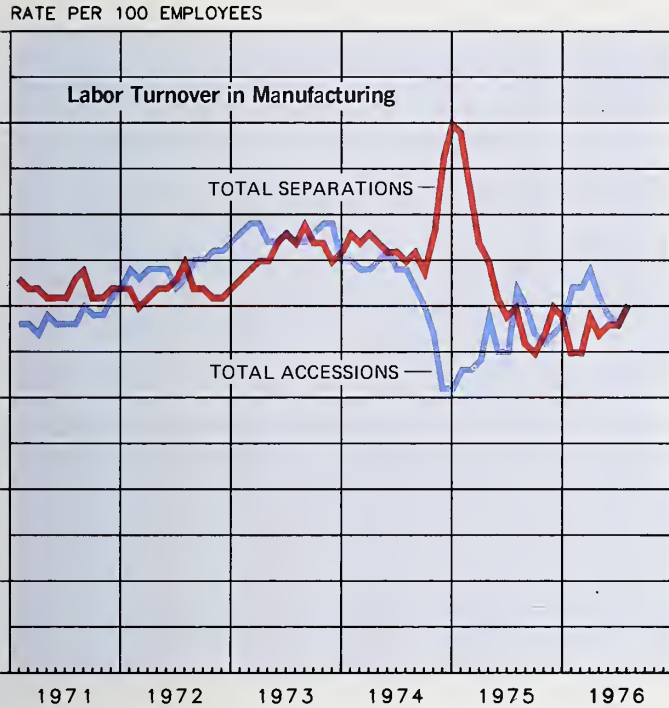
Layoffs, Quits Decline in July; New Hire Rate Remains Unchanged

The layoff rate declined to 1.2 percent, the first decline since February. Since last July, layoffs have dropped 20 percent.

The quit rate, which partially reflects worker assessment of job opportunities, declined to 1.7 percent,

the first drop since December 1975.

The rate of new hires has remained at 2.7 percent since April. July's hires are still 7 percent below March's rate of 2.9 percent, which is the highest level since the 3-percent rate in September 1974.



LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
		Percent	
ACCESSION RATE, TOTAL	4.2	3.8	4.0
New Hires	2.4	2.7	2.7
SEPARATION RATE, TOTAL	4.0	3.8	4.0
Quits	1.5	1.8	1.7
Layoffs	1.5	1.3	1.2



High Blood Pressure Affects 1 of Every 5 Adults in America

Findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1971-1974) indicate that hypertension is more prevalent among blacks than among whites at all age levels. At the younger ages, more cases of hypertension were found

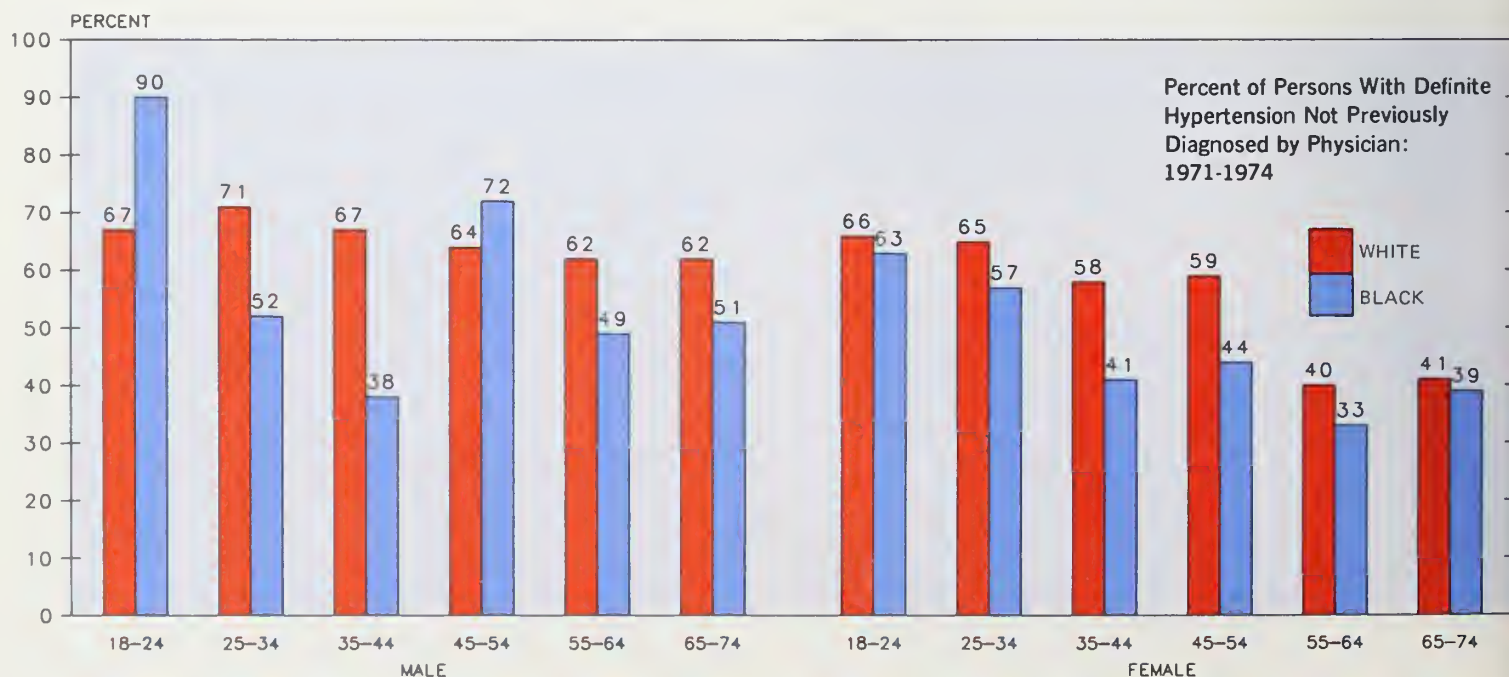
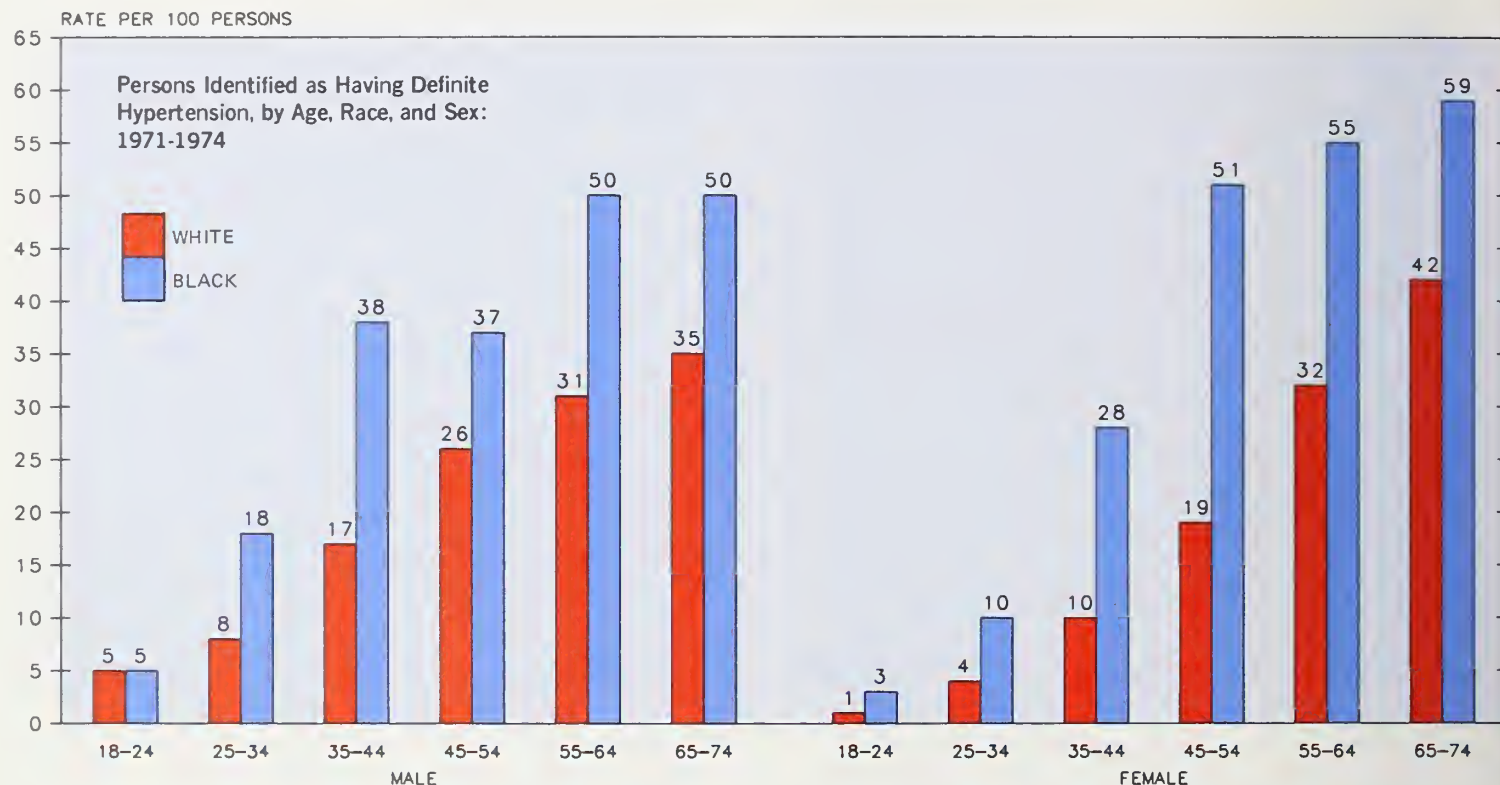
among males than among females, while the condition appeared more prevalent among females at the older ages.

Based on the results of the survey, an estimated 22.2 million persons (or almost 1 in every 5) between the ages of 18 and 74 years were found to have definite hypertension. An additional

3.7 million persons reported taking medication regularly, and apparently had their blood pressure under control.

Public awareness of hypertension has been growing, boosted by the establishment of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program in 1972. Approximately one-half of the persons identified in the national health survey as

having definite hypertension had not been previously aware of their condition, as compared to a decade ago when approximately two-thirds of those diagnosed were unaware of their disease. During the period 1971-1974, a higher percentage of males than females were not aware that they had hypertension.



Birth Rate Declines 2% in First Half of '76; Death Rate Steady

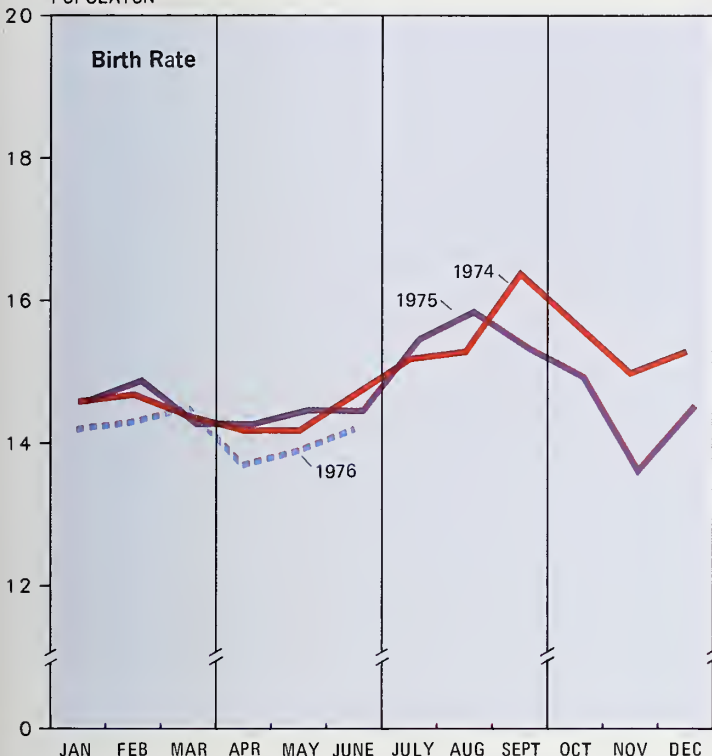
During June 1976, the birth rate was 14.2 per 1,000 population, or about 2 percent below the rate for June 1975. The cumulative rate for the first 6 months of 1976, also 14.2 per 1,000, was 2 percent below the same period in 1975.

The June death rate was 8.4 per 1,000, about 4.5 percent below June 1975; however, the cumulative rate for January to May 1976 (9.5 per 1,000) was the same for the corresponding period in 1975. The effect of a higher cumulative rate for influenza and pneumonia during the first 5 months of 1976 was offset by a continuing downturn in the

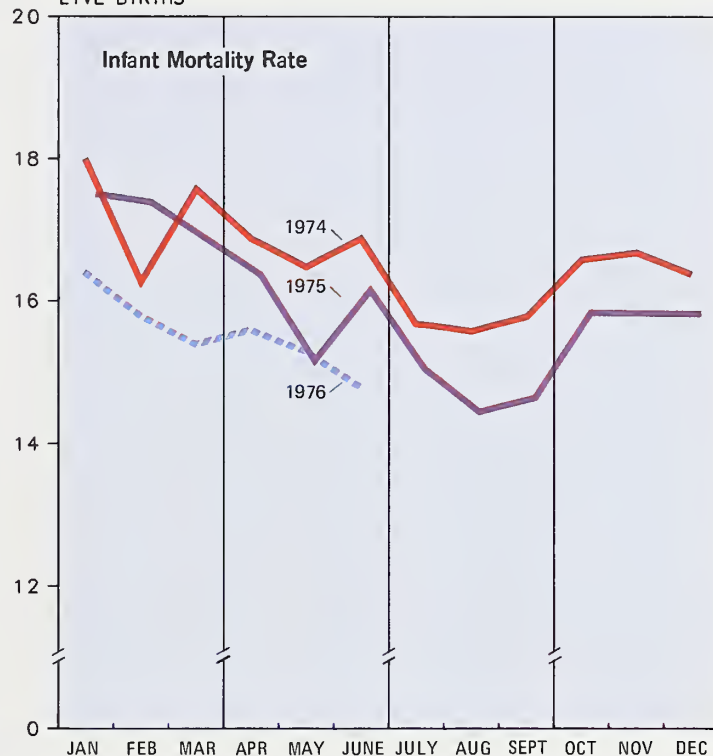
rates for a number of other causes. The death rate for homicide posted the largest relative decline—from 9.8 per 100,000 in 1975 to 8.1 per 100,000 during January-May 1976.

Infant deaths in June, at 14.8 per 1,000 live births, were down sharply from the June 1975 rate of 16.3 per 1,000.

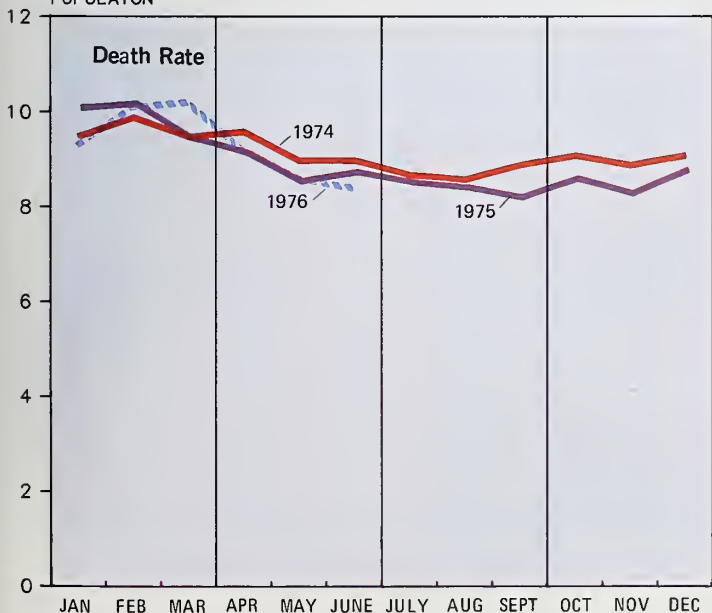
BIRTHS PER 1,000
POPULATION



INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000
LIVE BIRTHS



DEATHS PER 1,000
POPULATION



VITAL STATISTICS	JUNE 1975	MAY 1976	JUNE 1976
	Per 1,000 Population		
Birth Rate*	14.5	13.9	14.2
Death Rate*	8.8	8.6	8.4
Infant Mortality Rate*	Per 1,000 Live Births		
	16.3	15.3	14.8

*Not seasonally adjusted.

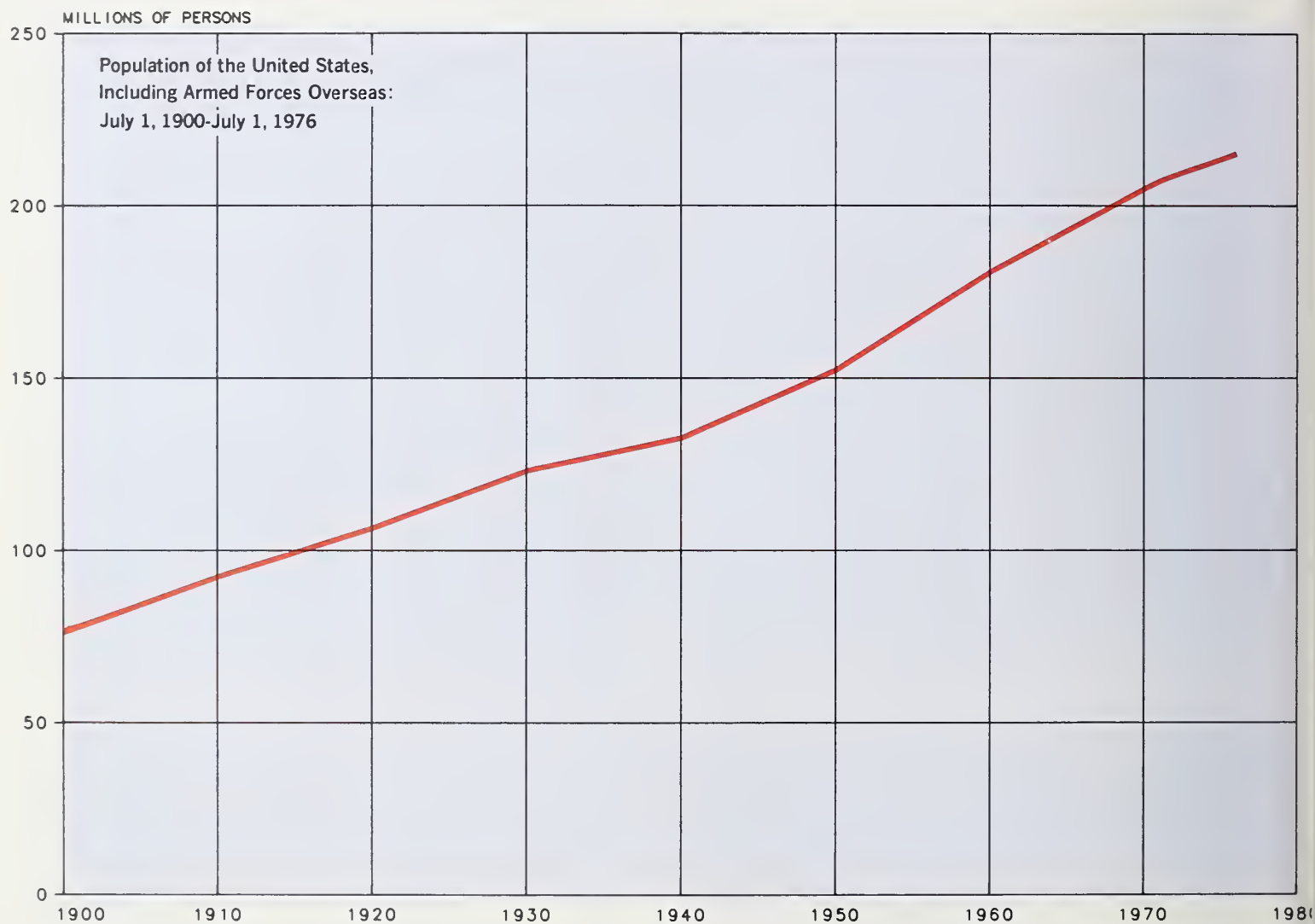
Census Bureau Says U.S. Population Was 214.8 Million August 1

The resident population refers to all persons living in the 50 States and conforms to the concept of the United States population as defined in the census reports. The total U.S. population is comprised of the resident population of

the 50 States, plus members of the Armed Forces stationed in foreign countries and outlying areas. The civilian population consists of the resident population less the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

On August 1, 1976, the civilian population of the United States was about 213.1 million—an increase of 153,000 over the July

figure. In addition, there were approximately 1.6 million members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States on August 1, and about half a million stationed overseas.



U.S. POPULATION	JULY 1, 1976	AUG. 1, 1976
Thousands of Persons		
Total Population, Including Armed Forces Overseas	215,118	215,276
Resident Population	214,619	214,808
Civilian Population	212,976	213,129

Birth Expectations Continue To Decline for Currently Married Women

Between 1967 and 1976, the average number of lifetime births expected by American wives 18 to 24 years of age decreased about 25 percent, from 2.9 births per woman to 2.1 births. This compares with a 27-percent decline in expected births for married

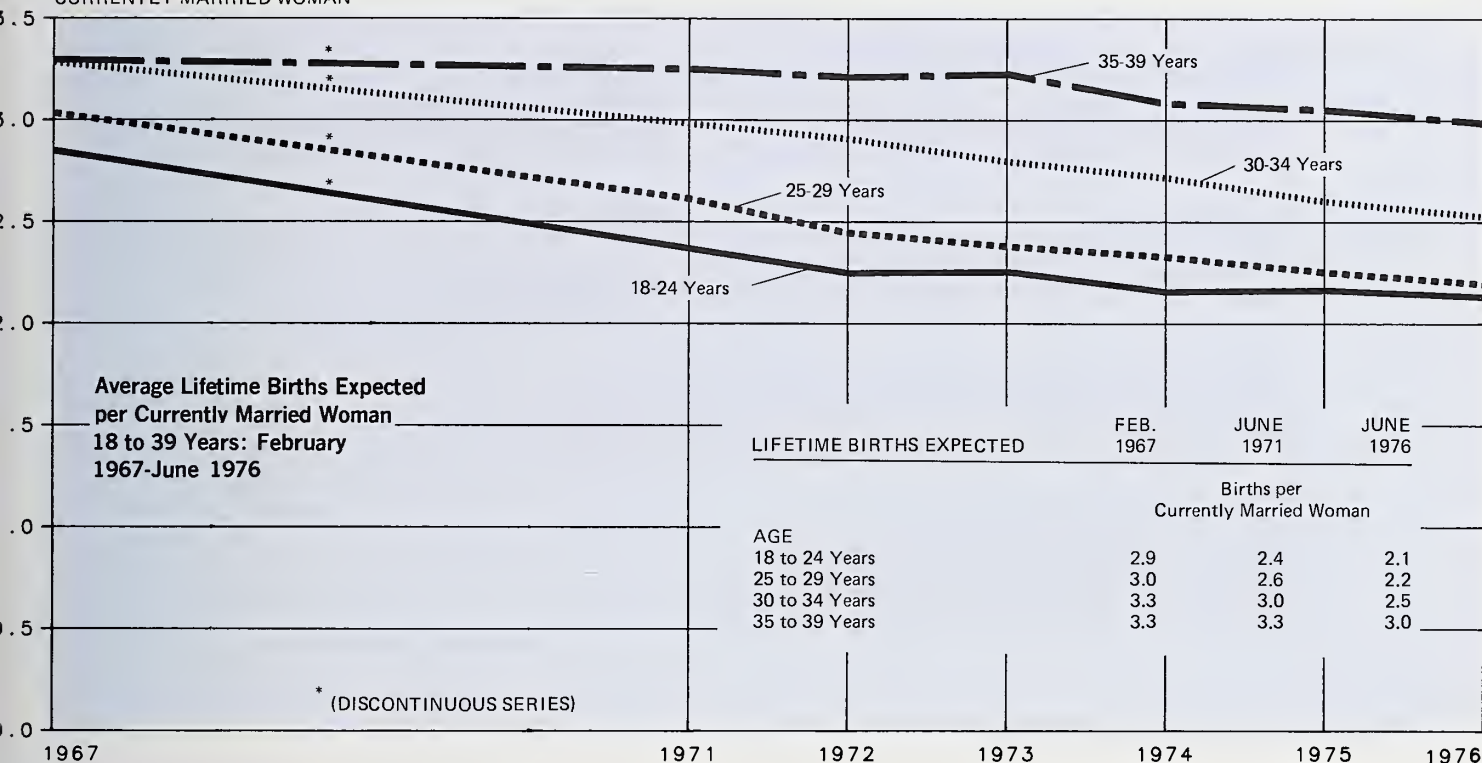
women 25 to 29 years old, and a 23-percent decrease for wives 30 to 34 years of age. The rate of decline in expected births was substantially lower (9 percent) for wives 35 to 39 years of age whose prime childbearing years were during the peak of the post-Second World War "baby boom" in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Average Births Expected for Young Single Women Less Than 2.3

In June 1976, both white and black single women 18 to 24 years of age expected fewer than 2.3 lifetime births per woman. For both races, this rate is only slightly less than the number of births expected by currently married women in the same age group.

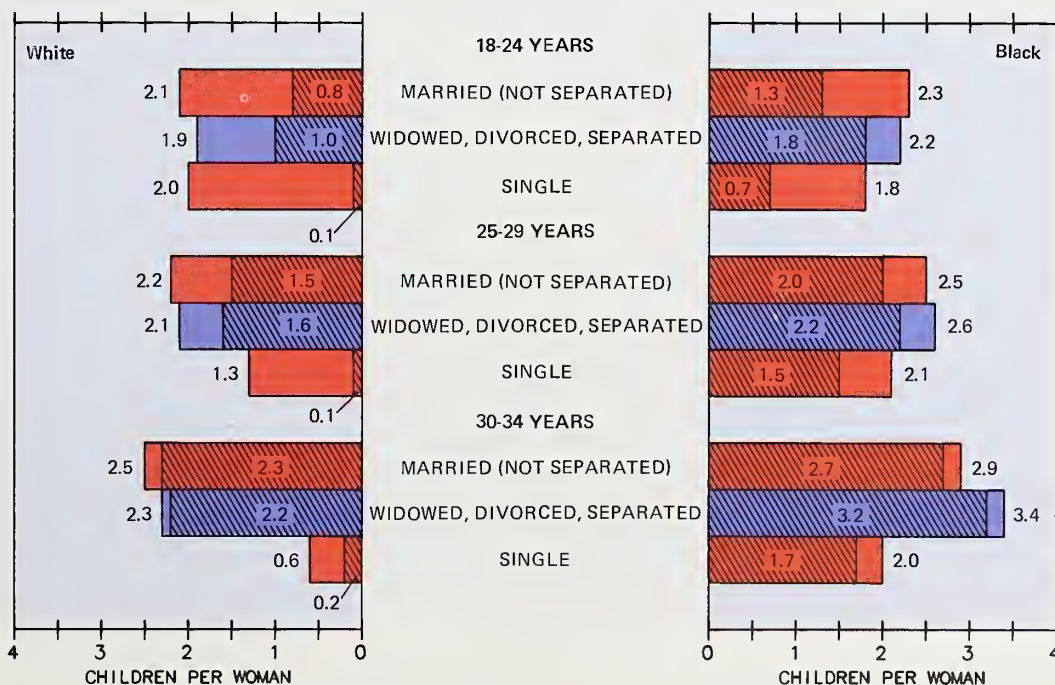
A greater difference in expected births appears between single white and black women in the 30- to 34-year age group. Single white women expected an average of 0.6 lifetime births per woman compared with 2.0 expected births per single black woman. This is due to the difference in the number of births to date for the two groups.

CHILDREN PER CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMAN



Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected for Women 18 to 34 Years: June 1976

ADDITIONAL BIRTHS EXPECTED
BIRTHS TO DATE



150 Million Americans Old Enough To Vote in Presidential Election

The Bureau of the Census estimates there will be a total of 150 million Americans old enough to vote in the November election. The figure is nearly 10 million more than the voting age population at the time of the 1972 Presidential

election. This is only half the increase that occurred between the 1968 and 1972 Presidential elections when the voting-age population grew by 20 million persons.

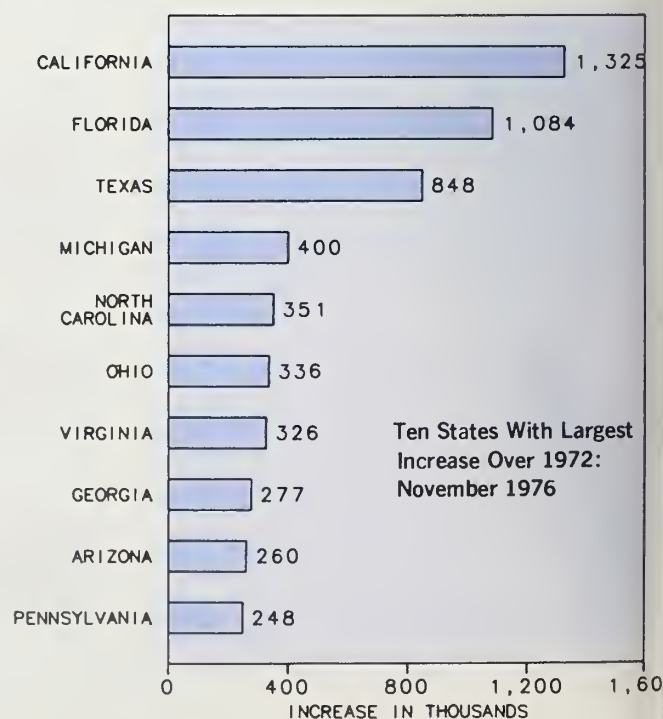
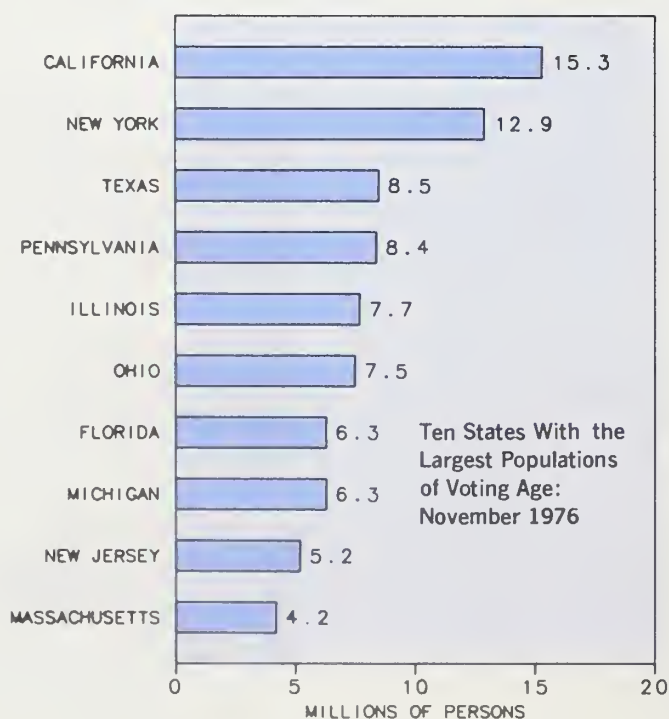
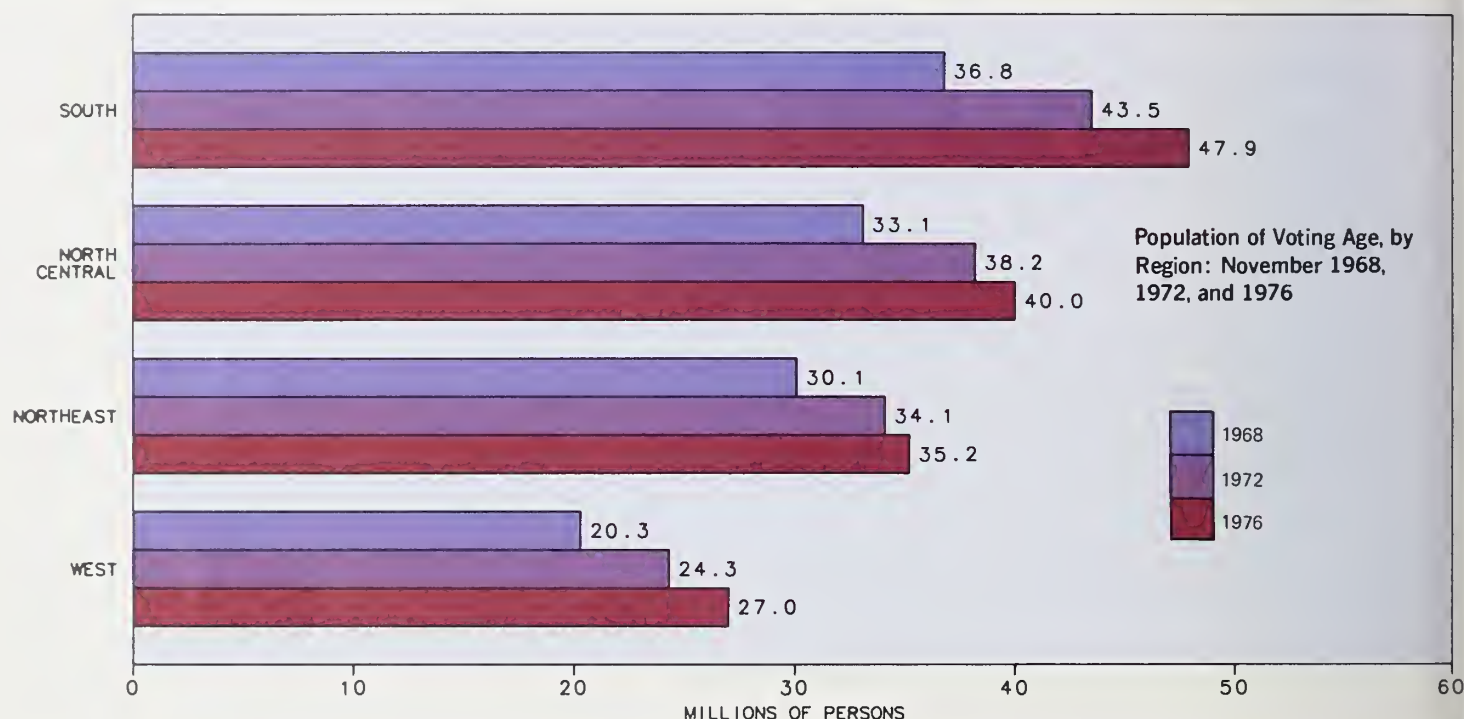
Most of the earlier growth was attributed to lowering the voting-age requirement to age 18, and also to the large number of persons born during the post-war

years who reached the age of majority.

About one-third, or 48 million, of the persons of voting age live in the South. A little over one-fourth live in the North Central States, and a little under one-fourth in the Northeast. About one-sixth of the persons 18 and over live in the West.

In November four States will have voting-age populations of over 8 million people: California, 15.3 million; New York, 12.9 million; Texas, 8.5 million; Pennsylvania, 8.4 million.

Two states—Florida and California—will have added more than 1 million persons of voting age between elections.



This month's special feature focuses on the status of education in the United States. It is the primary activity of more than 63 million Americans and a full-time endeavor for most of our young people. For many, on-the-job training supplements normal work experiences. In addition, adult and continuing education enrich the leisure-time activities of numerous persons. Educated individuals make decisions about educational opportunities for others. They also participate in society as parents, voters, and wage earners. In spite of the ambiguity regarding the precise effects of educational experiences, it is thought that education alters the manner in which persons fill these roles.

Education in America is believed to be a device for achieving some of the most cherished goals of American society, including equal opportunity and social and political participation. This belief is reflected in the country's commitment to education. State laws not only provide free public education, but also require that all able young people participate. In addition, large numbers of schools and agencies offer opportunities for postsecondary study.

The major growth areas of participation in the American educational system are at the preprimary and higher levels; participation rates in elementary and secondary education are already high.

Most of the statistics in this section are taken from two National Center for Education Statistics reports—the annual chartbook, *The Condition of Education*, 1975 edition, and *Digest of Education Statistics*, 1975 edition. Both of these reports include material available from other Government agencies, with appropriate sources cited.

The data from opinion polls have been used with the permission of the National Opinion Research Center and the Gallup Poll. Scholastic Aptitude Test results are reported with the permission of the College Entrance Examination Board.

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Mathematics 40
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Lower U.S. Birth Rate Indicates Future Drop in School-Age Children

The historical picture of American education has been one of expansion in numbers of students, instructors, and schools; however, this pattern will not continue since the age distribution

of the population will change markedly in the foreseeable future.

In 1974, the largest single concentration was in the 5- to 13-year-old group. As a consequence of the declining birth rate, this group, as it gets older, will continue to dominate the population. The traditional school-age population will decline in numbers, and the

adult population will be, in contrast, substantially larger than it is now.

Changes in the age distribution will have a less certain effect on higher education than on elementary and secondary education, in both of which participation is already at very high levels.

Expenditures for formal education have risen spectacularly, to a point where they account for about 8 percent of the gross national product.

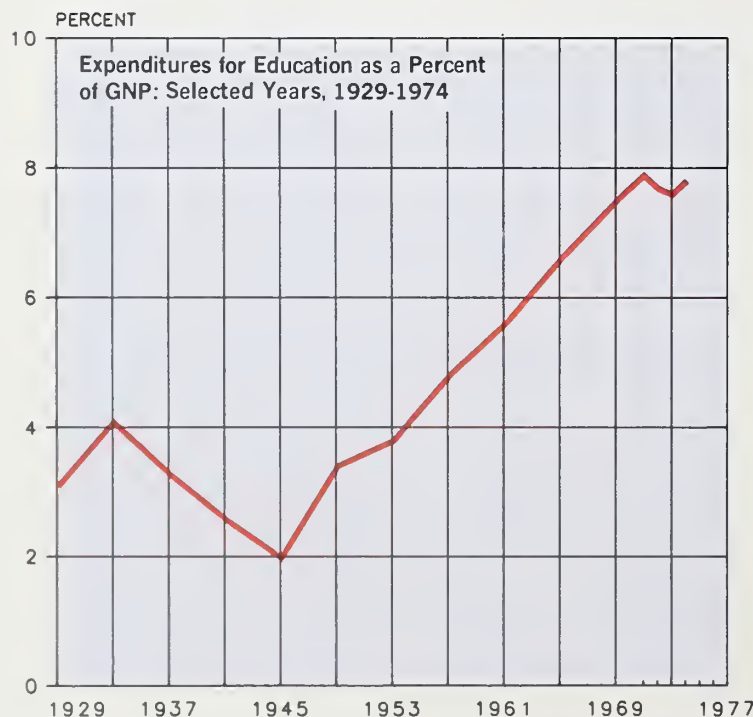
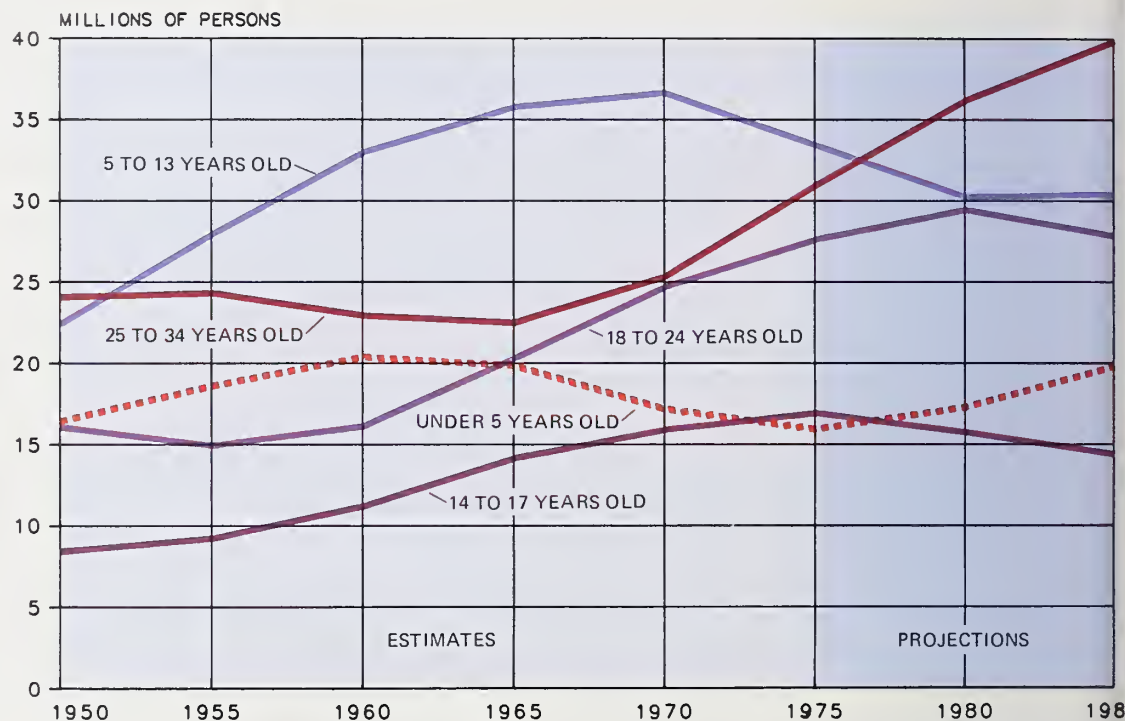
Population of School-Age Groups—Estimates and Projections: Selected Years, 1950-1985

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

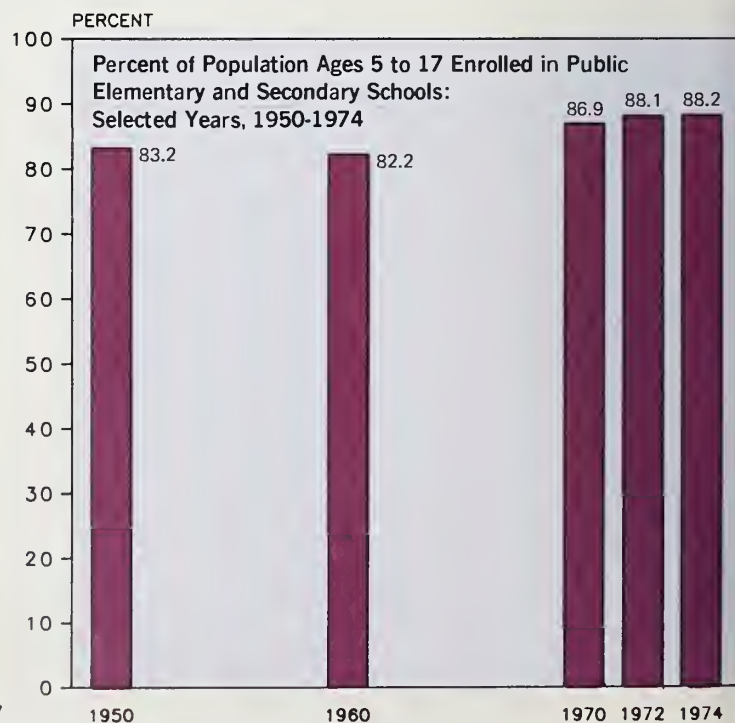
	1960	1975*	1985*
Millions of Persons			
Under 5 Years	20.3	15.9	19.8
5-13 Years	33.0	33.4	30.4
14-17 Years	11.2	16.9	14.4
18-24 Years	16.1	27.6	27.8
25-34 Years	22.9	30.9	39.8

*Series II projections

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



SOURCE OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Nursery, Kindergarten Programs Enroll 48.7%; Up From 29.4% in 1966

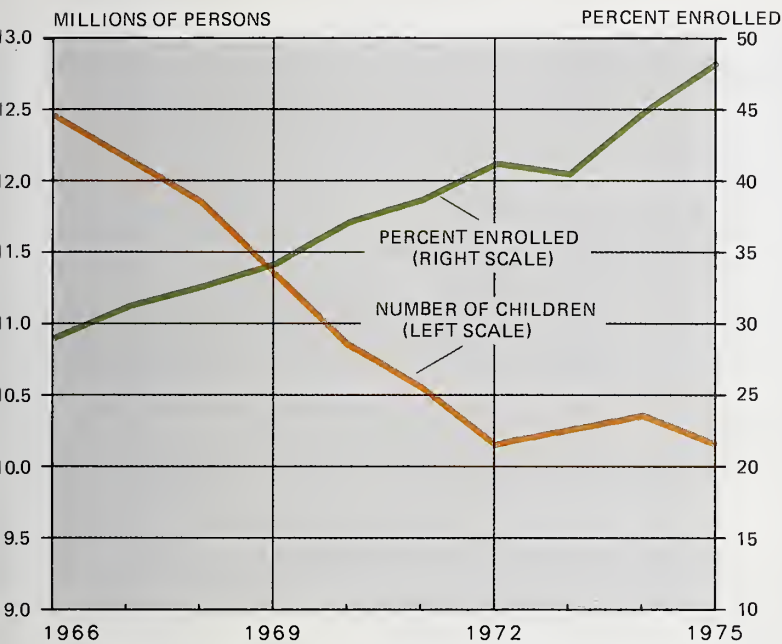
Considering the high levels of participation in primary and secondary education and the changing age distribution of the population, the areas of continuing expansion in the educational system are found at the two extremes of the organized

system—in services to preschool children and adults. The percentage of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs has steadily increased from 29.4 percent in 1966 (the first year of the survey) to 48.7 percent in 1975. The actual number of children enrolled increased by about 35 percent, from 3.7 million to 5 million, while the

number of 3- to 5-year-olds declined by 2.3 million to 10.2 million. In October 1975, more than 80 percent of all children enrolled in kindergarten were in public programs, whereas nearly 68 percent in prekindergarten were in nonpublic programs.

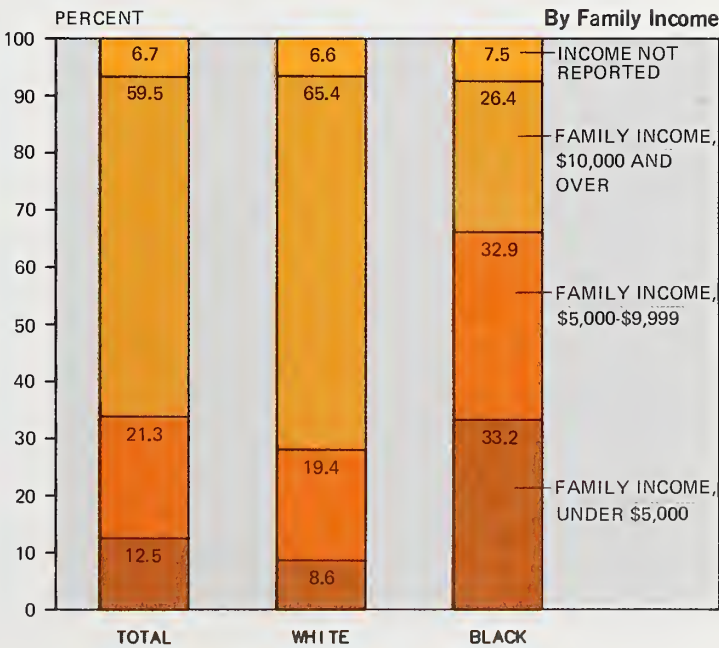
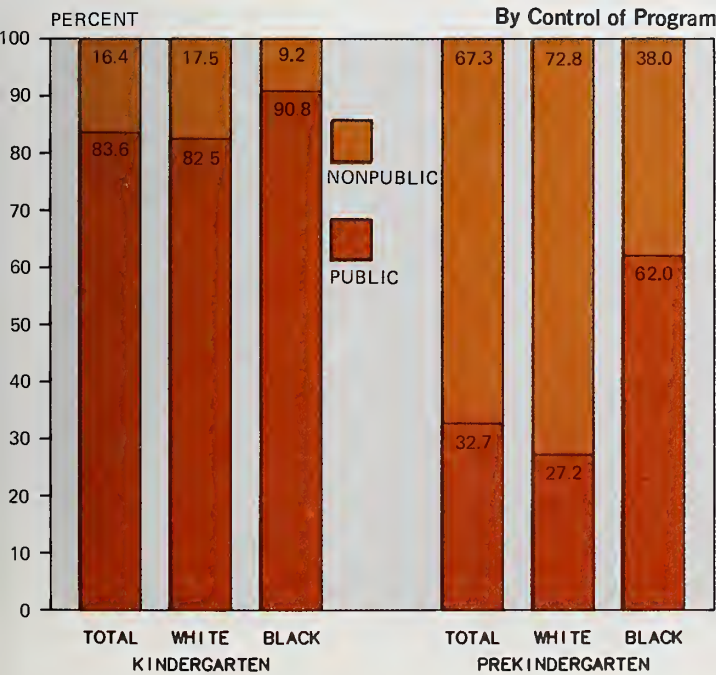
Children from families with incomes of \$10,000 and over represented almost 60

percent of children enrolled in preprimary programs. They were also enrolled at the highest rate (53.7 percent) of any income group.



Number of Children 3 to 5 Years Old and Percent Enrolled in Preprimary Programs: 1966-1975

Distribution of Preprimary Enrollment of Children 3 to 5 Years Old, by Selected Characteristics: October 1975



2-Year Public Colleges Increase Enrollment 5 Times from '60 to '75

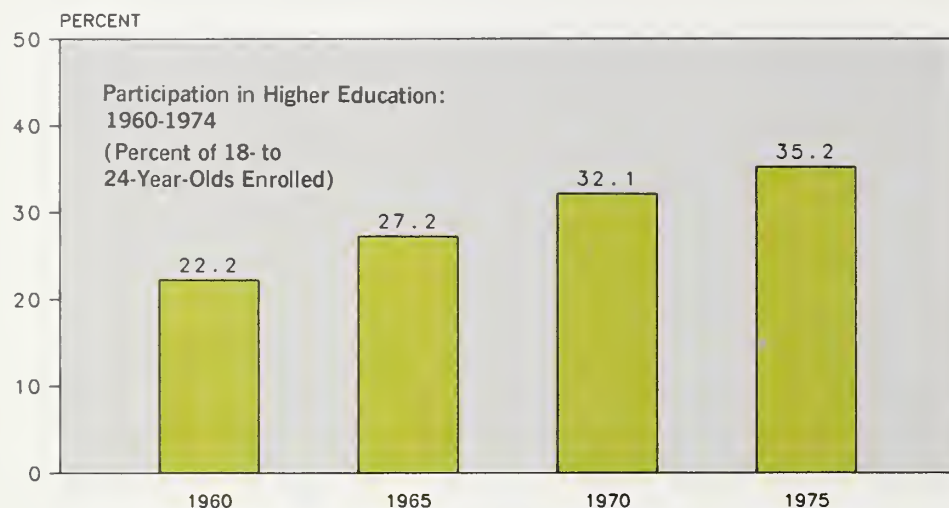
The dramatic increase in enrollment in higher education has been due not only to increased population but also to increasing rates of involvement.

Enrollment in higher education as a percent of the population ages 18 to

24 increased steadily from 1960 to 1970, from 22.2 percent to 32.1 percent. Between 1970 and 1974, the proportion remained fairly constant at around 32 percent. In 1975 it rose to around 35 percent.

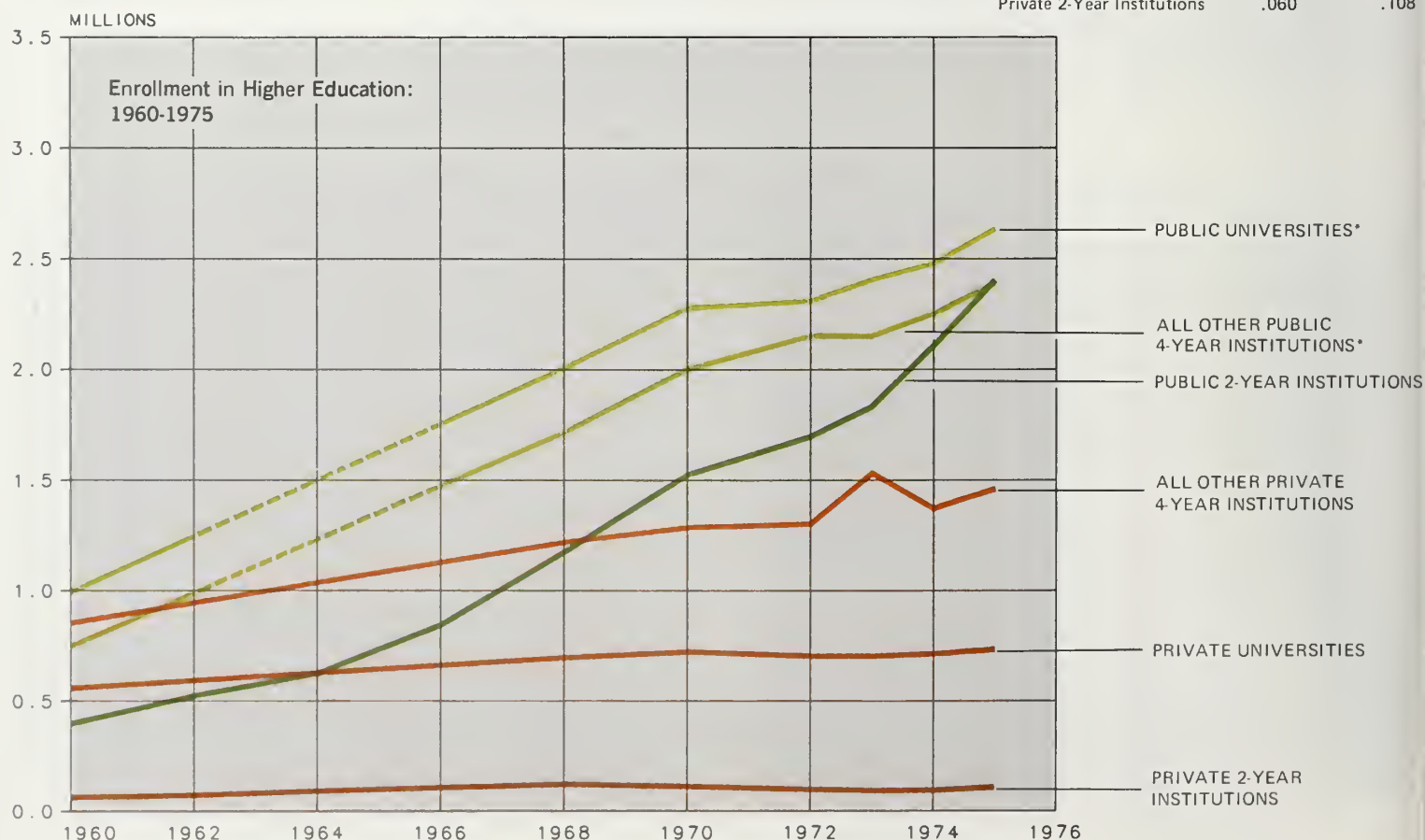
Most of the growth in college and university enrollments has been in public institutions, particularly public 2-year institutions,

which increased five-fold between 1960 and 1975—from almost 394,000 students enrolled for degree credit to 2.4 million. In contrast, between 1960 and 1975, enrollment in public universities and other public 4-year institutions increased from 1.7 million to 5 million, approximately a two-fold increase.



SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION	1960	1975
Enrollment in Millions		
Public Universities	.992	2.636
All Other Public 4-Year Institutions	.750	2.390
Public 2-Year Institutions	.394	2.401
Private Universities	.559	.735
All Other Private 4-Year Institutions	.855	1.463
Private 2-Year Institutions	.060	.108



SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

* 1962-1966 Data not available separately.

4-Year College Continuation Rate Exceeds 70%

Continuation of an educational program a year and a half after entry was highest among students who had entered 4-year colleges after high school, according to the National Longitudinal Study of the High School

Class of 1972. This held true for both the highest and lowest income groups.

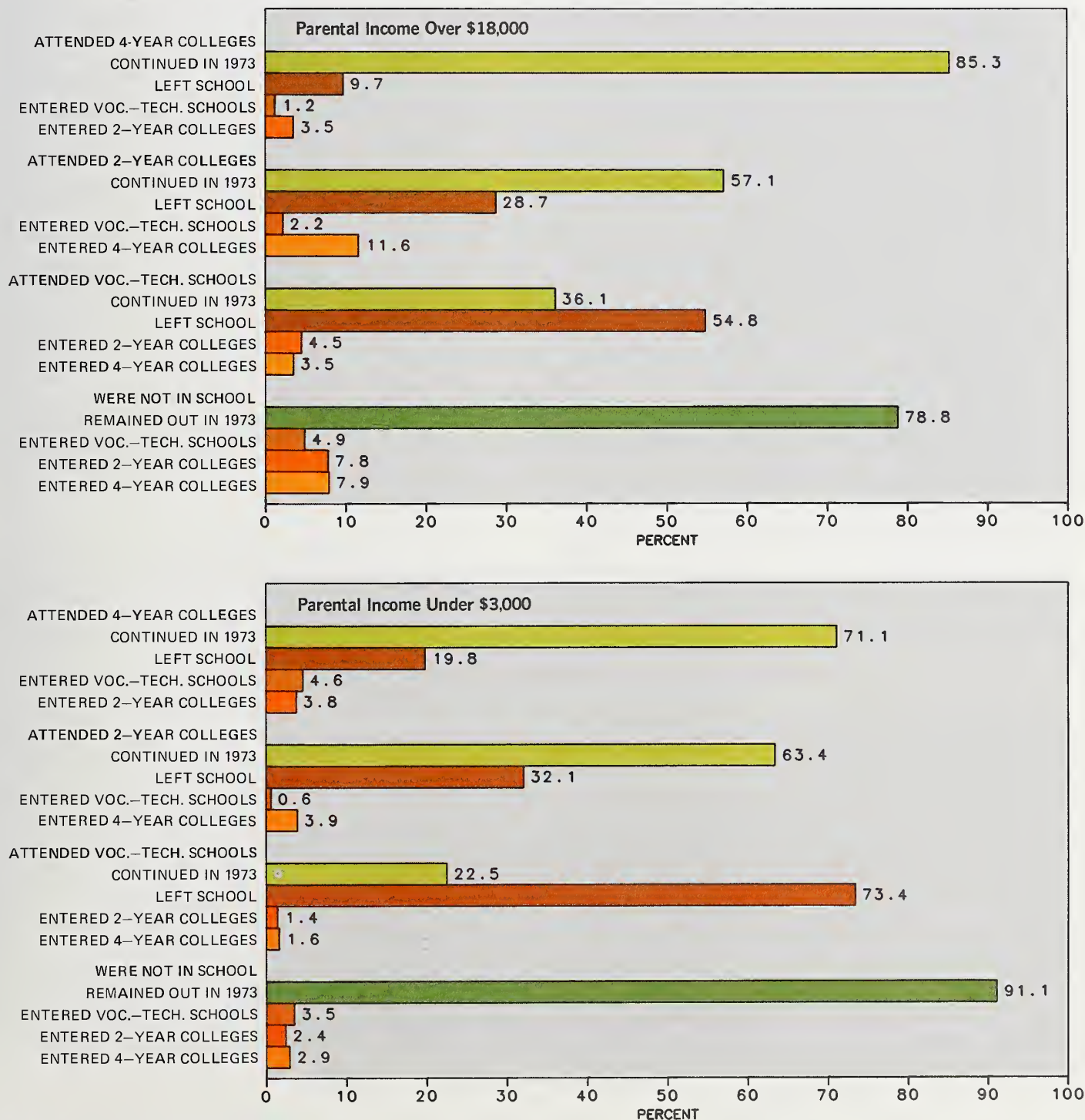
Of graduates who had stayed out of school immediately after high school, a higher percentage from high-income families than from low-income families had entered school by 1973—22.2 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively.

By 1973, students from families with incomes of less than \$3,000 had dropped out of 4-year colleges and vocational and technical schools at higher rates than had students from the high-income group.

During the one and one-half years following high school, movement between types of institutions was

under 10 percent, except for the higher income group students who had started in 2-year colleges.

Changes in Postsecondary Participation of the High School Class of 1972, by Parental Income: October 1972-October 1973



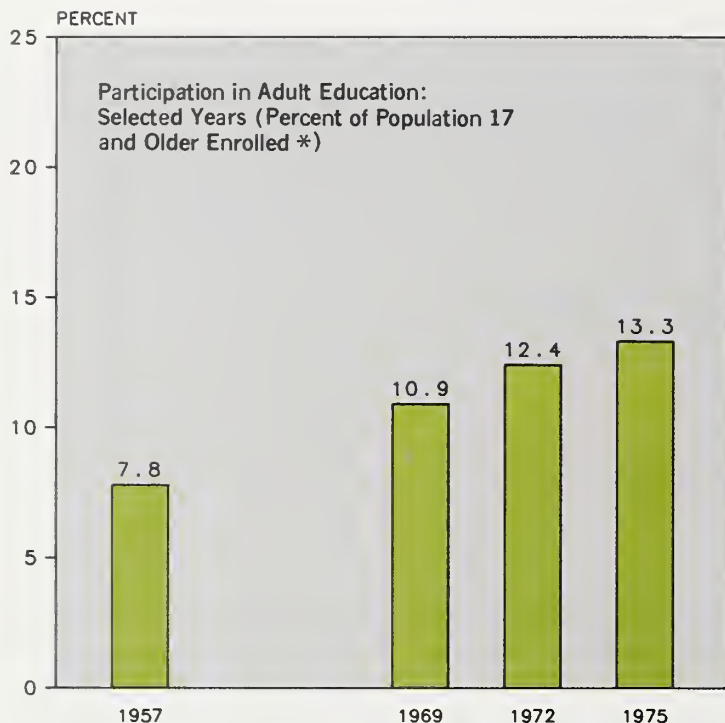
Continuing Education Courses Draw 13.3% of Adults in 1975

Participation of adults in formal instruction has increased considerably over the last 18 years.

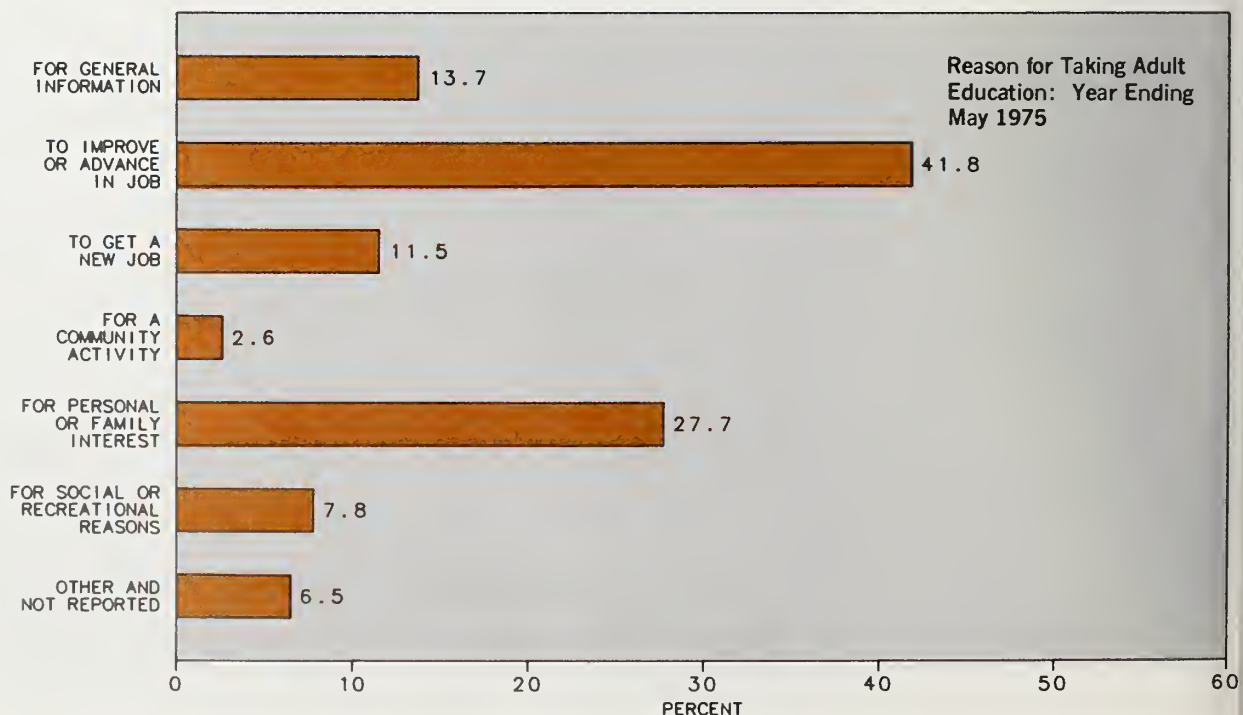
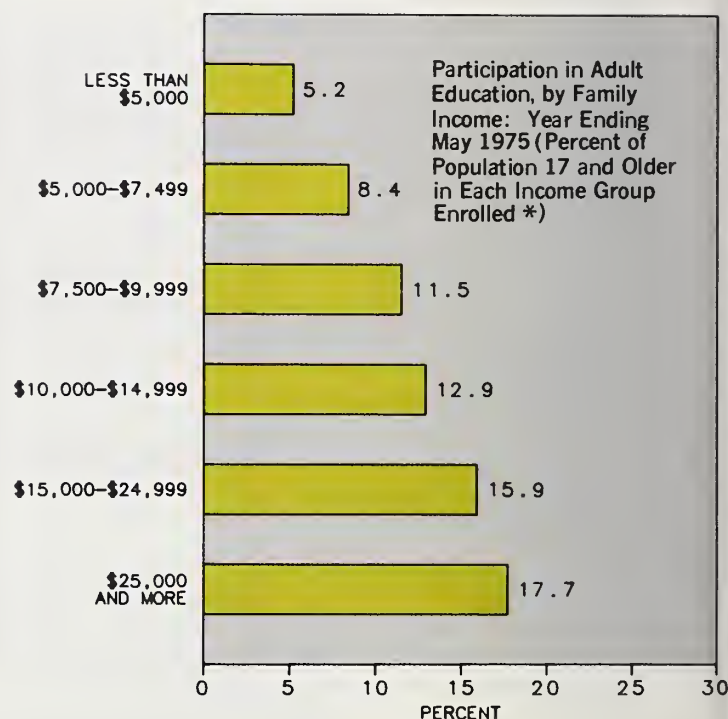
The rate at which adults participate in "continuing" or "recurrent" education has grown from 7.8 percent in 1957 to 13.3 percent in 1975.

There are many reasons for becoming involved in adult education. Participants cite, in particular, the desire for occupational mobility. When asked their principal reason for engaging in adult education, 41.8 percent of participants in 1975 cited job improvement or advancement. Personal or family interests were the next most common reply.

Participation rates in adult education have been found to vary with family income level. In 1975, participation rates ranged from 5.2 percent among those with family incomes of less than \$5,000 to 17.7 percent among those with incomes of \$25,000 or more.



*Excludes Those Enrolled as Full-Time Students



Public 2-Year Institutions Grow in Higher Education

Consolidation of schools and administrative units at all levels in recent years has resulted in larger schools.

Most of the decline in the number of public elementary schools over the last 15 years reflects the

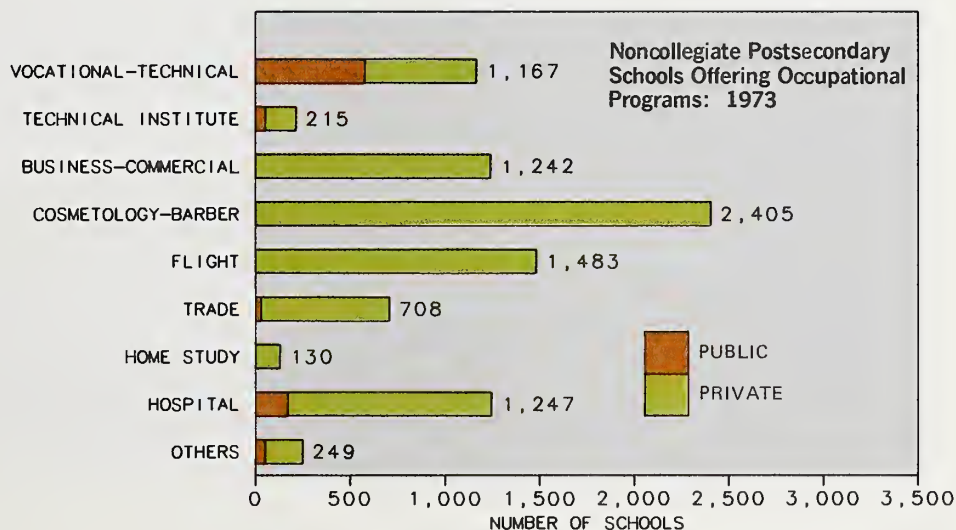
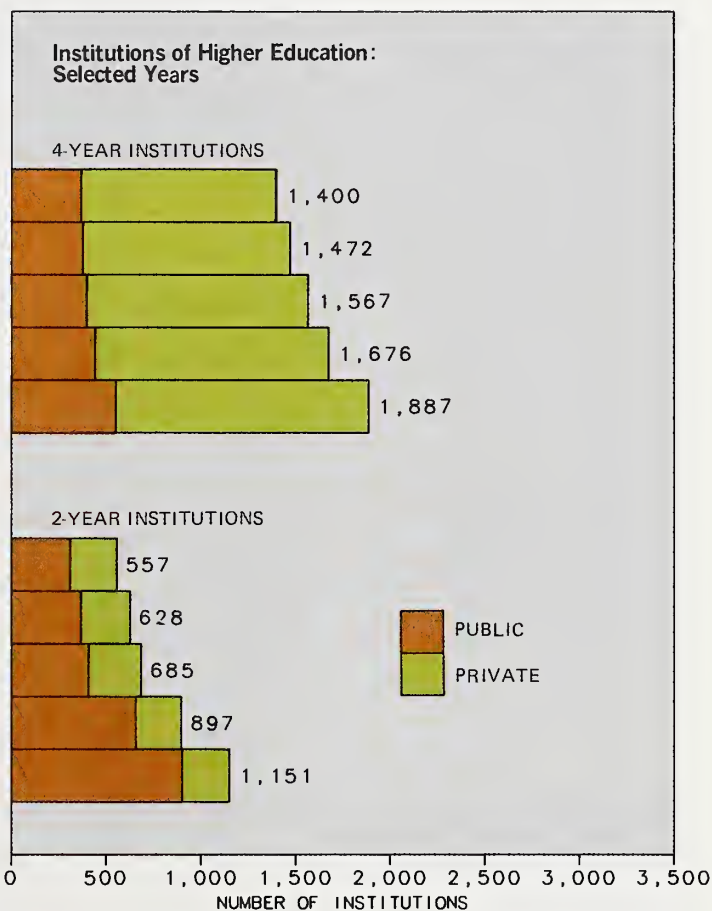
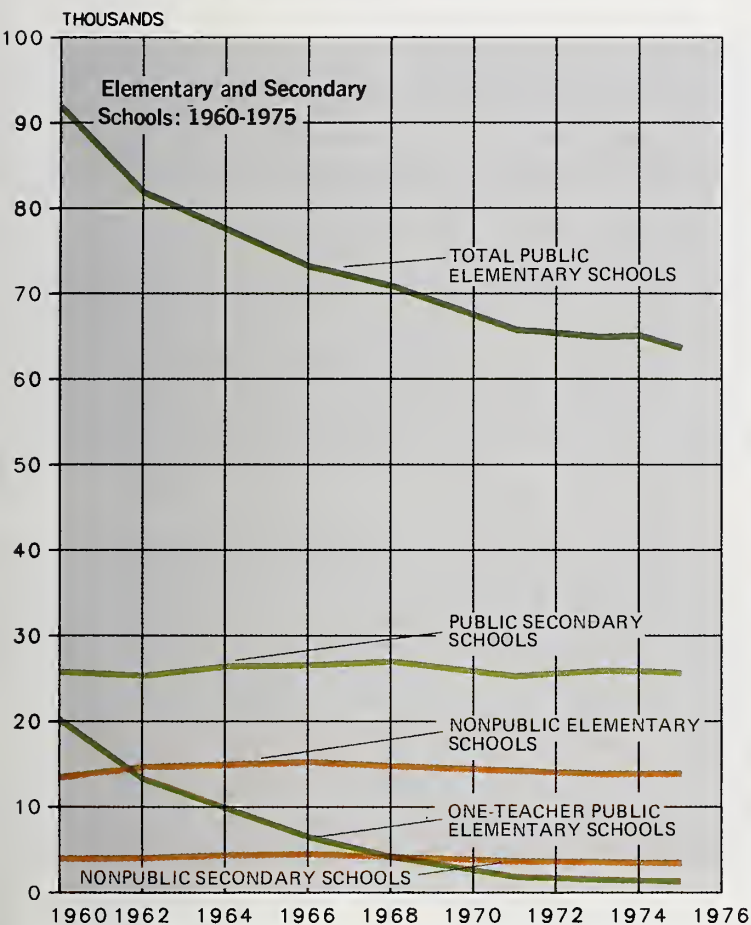
closing of one-teacher schools. The numbers of public secondary and non-public elementary and secondary schools also have declined slightly from the high totals reached in the 1960's.

The institutional character of higher education is changing, due primarily to the tremendous increase

in the number of public 2-year institutions which has more than doubled. Four-year institutions have grown by about 35 percent.

The percentage of 2-year institutions which are under public control has increased from 55.5 percent in 1958 to 78.3 percent in 1974. However, the majority of noncollegiate postsecondary

schools offering occupational programs are private. Of 8,846 institutions in 1973, 7,953 were private.



High School Dropout Rates High in 1975 For Spanish, Blacks

High school dropout rates were considerably higher in 1975 for blacks and for whites between the ages of 14 and 24. The rates were 18.1 and 18.9 percent, respectively, for black males and females and 9.9 percent for white males and 11.0 percent for white females.

percent, respectively, for white males and females.

Almost 30 percent of Spanish-origin males and almost 36 percent of Spanish-origin females ages 14 to 24 were neither in school nor high school graduates in 1975. The rates for Spanish-origin persons 18 and 19 years of age were about 26 percent for males and almost 34 percent for females.

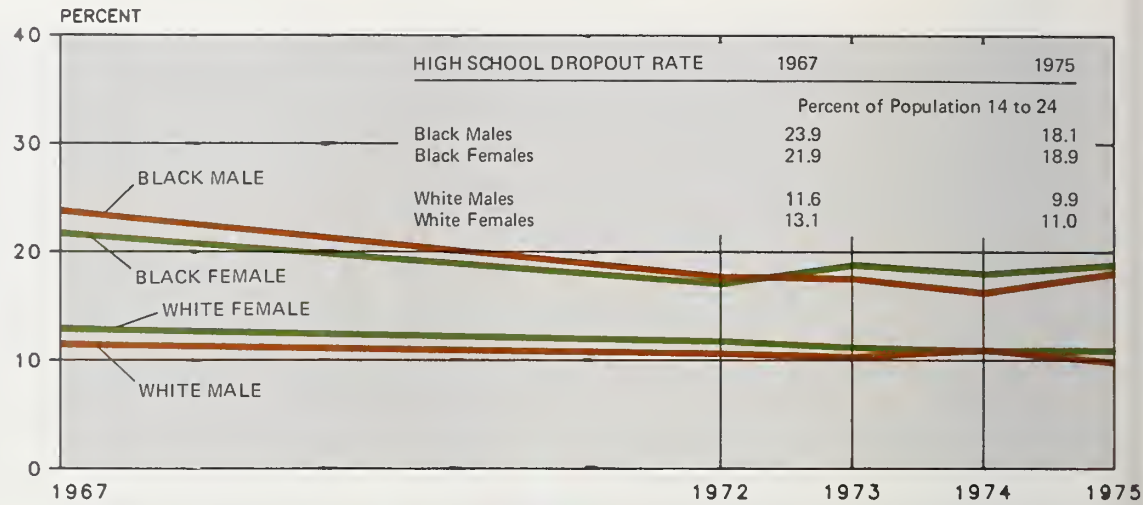
percent for females, and the rates for blacks 18 and 19 years of age were almost 28 percent for males and about 23 percent for females.

Advances between 1968 and 1972 in public school integration were considerable in the southern States. The percentage of minority students attending 90- to 100-percent minority schools declined from about 70 percent to about 26 percent;

the percentage of minority students attending 50- to 89.9-percent minority schools increased from 9 percent to about 31 percent; and the percentage of minority students attending 0- to 49.9-percent minority schools increased from about 21 percent to about 43 percent.

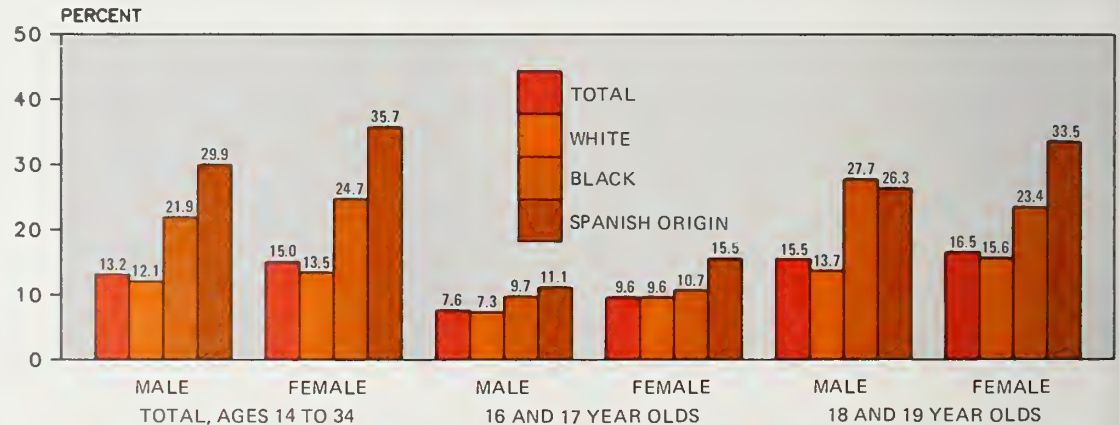
High School Dropouts as a Percent of the Population 14 to 24 Years Old: Selected Years

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

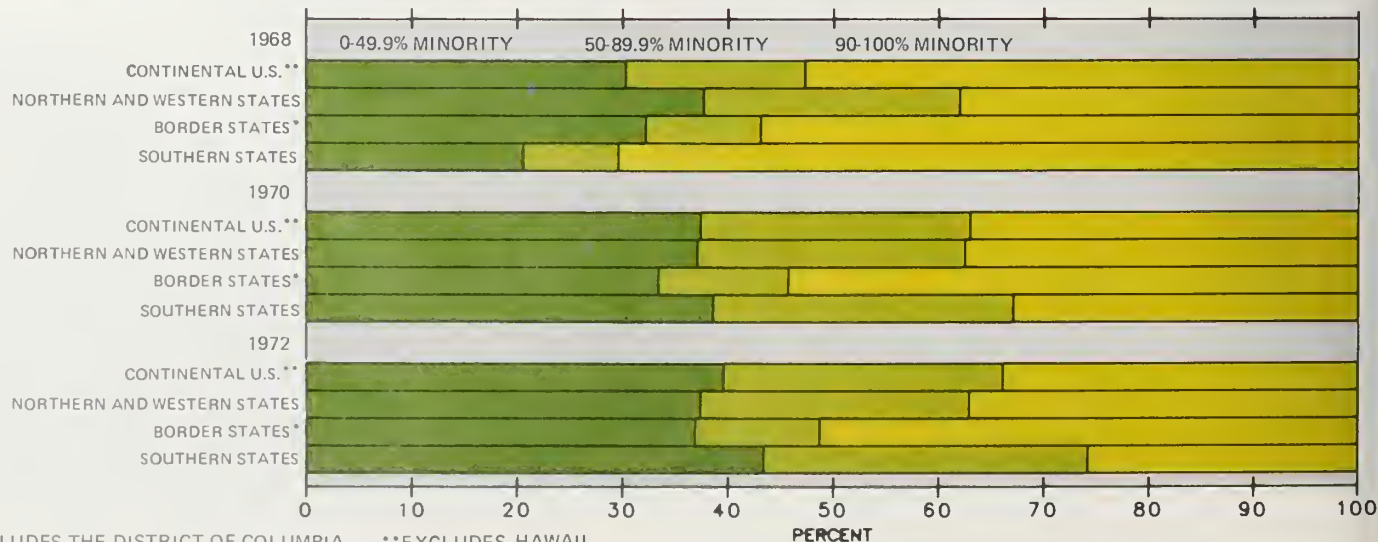


Percent of Population Not Enrolled in School and Not High School Graduates: October 1975

SOURCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



Percent of Minority Students of Different Racial Composition Attending Public Schools: 1968, 1970, and 1972



*INCLUDES THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. **EXCLUDES HAWAII.

SOURCE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

37% of Low-Income Area Children Get Federal Assistance

School-age children (ages 5-18) with special educational needs received a variety of services during the 1972-73 school year through Federal programs administered by local educational agencies (school

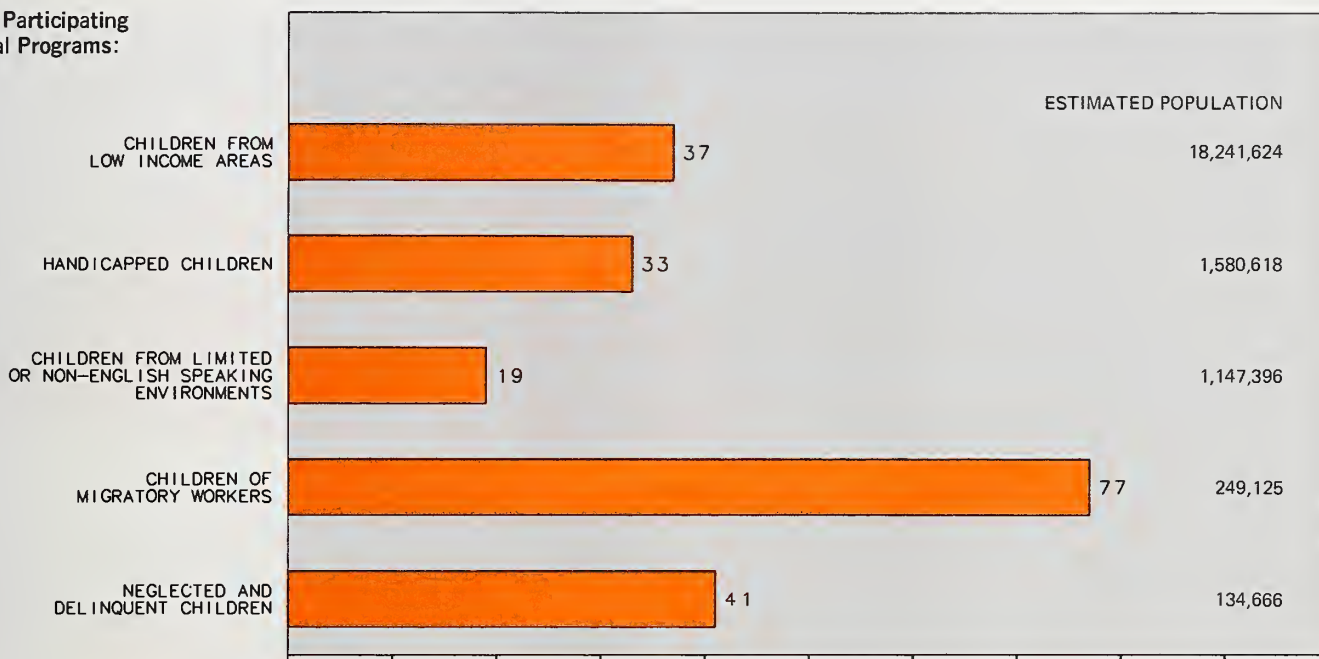
districts). Thirty-seven percent of the estimated 18 million pupils from low-income areas received assistance. The lowest rate of program participation was 19 percent for the approximately 1.1 million pupils from limited-or non-English-speaking environments. The highest rate of program participation was 77 percent

for the approximately 250,000 pupils who were children of migratory workers.

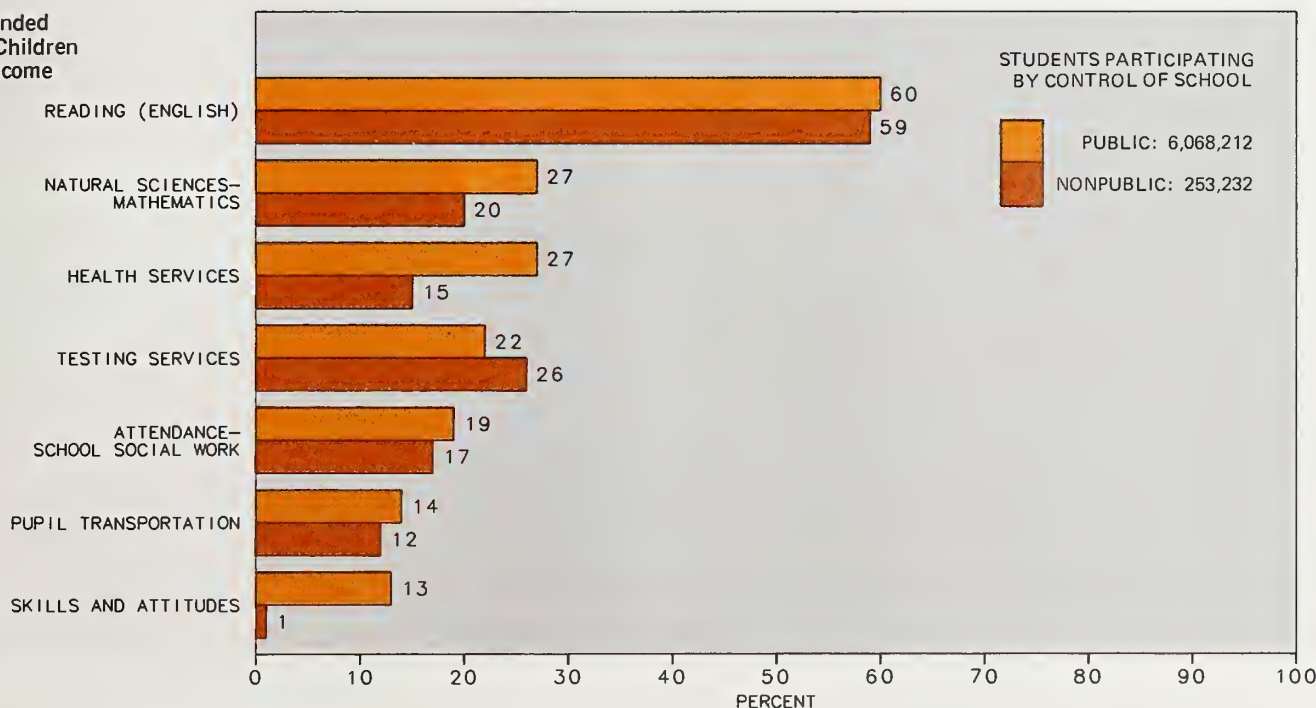
About 60 percent of public and nonpublic school pupils from low-income areas who were provided special services through federally aided programs received assistance in reading (English). Assistance in natural sciences, mathematics, and

health services was provided to 27 percent of these public school pupils from low-income areas.

Children Participating in Federal Programs: 1972-73



Federally Funded Services to Children From Low-Income Areas: 1972-73



Student Essay
Quality Declining
in U.S.

The quality of essays written by American students has declined, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress. The writing performance of 13- and 17-year-olds decreased between 1969-1973 and 1969-1974, respectively.

Essays written by national samples of 9-, 13-, and 17-year olds were judged by experienced English teachers, who assigned each essay a holistic score ranging from 1 to 8. The average of these scores for 13-year-olds declined from 5.0 to 4.7 and for 17-year-olds from 5.1 to 4.9. The performance of 9-year olds increased;

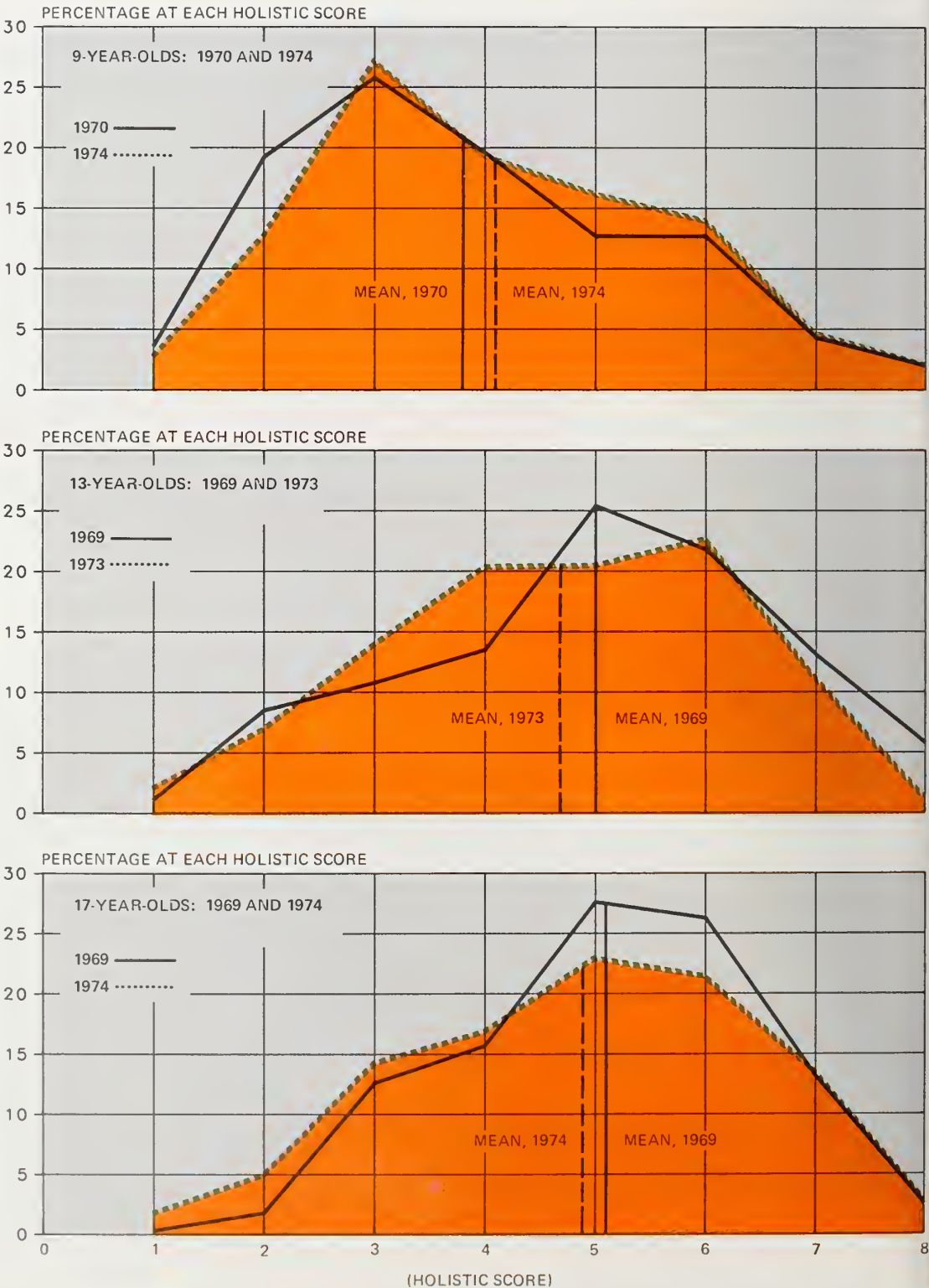
however, the increase was not statistically significant at the .05 percent confidence level.

The score of 5 was received by 25.4 percent of 13-year-olds in 1969, but by only 20.6 percent of 13-year-olds in 1973. This score was achieved by 27.6 percent of 17-year-olds in 1969, but only by 23.1 percent in 1974.

Changes in Writing
Performance, for 9-, 13-,
and 17-Year-Olds

STUDENT GROUPS	1969	1970	1973	1974
	Percent at Holistic Score Five			
9-Year-Olds	NA	12.7	NA	16.3
13-Year-Olds	25.4	NA	20.6	NA
17-Year-Olds	27.6	NA	NA	23.1

NA Not available.



Students' Basic Reading Performance Improves

The functional literacy of 17-year-olds improved between 1970-71 and 1973-74. On a set of reading exercises, the mean percentage of the national sample which responded correctly relative to superior readers increased from 89.15 to 91.16. The

greatest gain in mean percentage correct was achieved by 17-year-olds whose parents never attended high school; the score of this group rose from 80.71 to 85.36

In 1973-74, 17-year-olds in the Central States had the highest score, 93.26 percent, by region. Seventeen-year-old females scored higher than males,

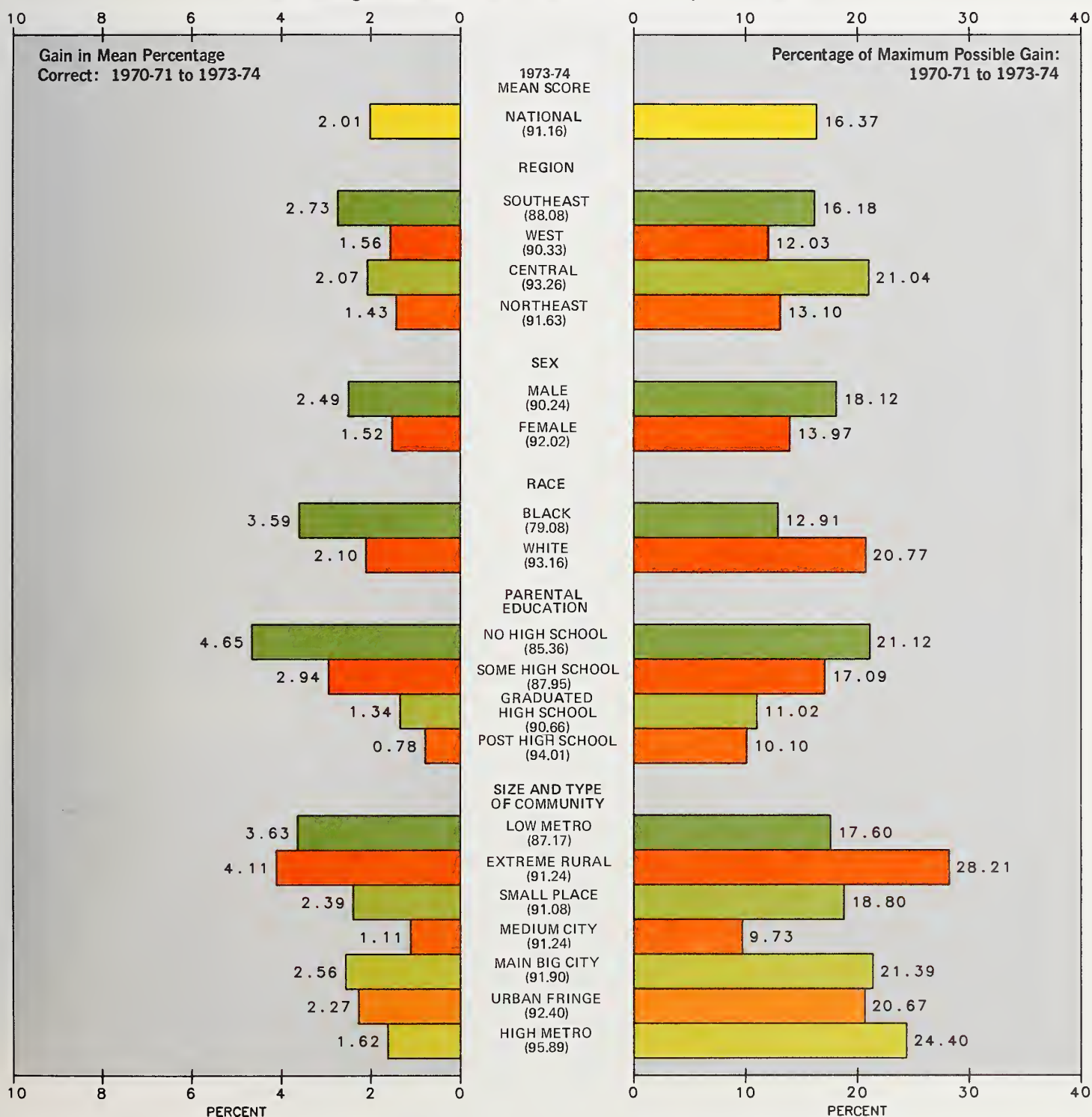
and 17-year-old whites, higher than blacks.

Between 1970-71 and 1973-74, the functional literacy of the national group of 17-year-olds improved 16.37 percent of the maximum amount that it could possibly improve. The percentage of maximum possible gain (PMPG), is the gain which would make the reader's literacy level equal to that of the superior readers.

The largest PMPG, 28.21 percent, was posted by the extreme rural group. The smallest PMPG, 9.73 percent, was posted by the medium-size city group.

Functional literacy was measured through the responses of 17-year-olds to various types of reading materials, including coupons and graphs.

Basic Reading Performance: Test Scores of National Groups of 17-Year-Olds



Southeast Scores Lowest by Region

Typical educational achievements of 17-year-olds vary according to their background characteristics. Those whose parents had little formal education performed below national levels, but those whose parents were well-educated performed well above national levels. Seventeen-

year-olds in the Southeast had achievement levels below the Nation's, and those in the Northeast had achievement levels above the Nation's. The latter was also the case for those in the Central region except in science. Achievement levels of 17-year-olds in the West were mixed; they were above national levels in science, writing, citizen-

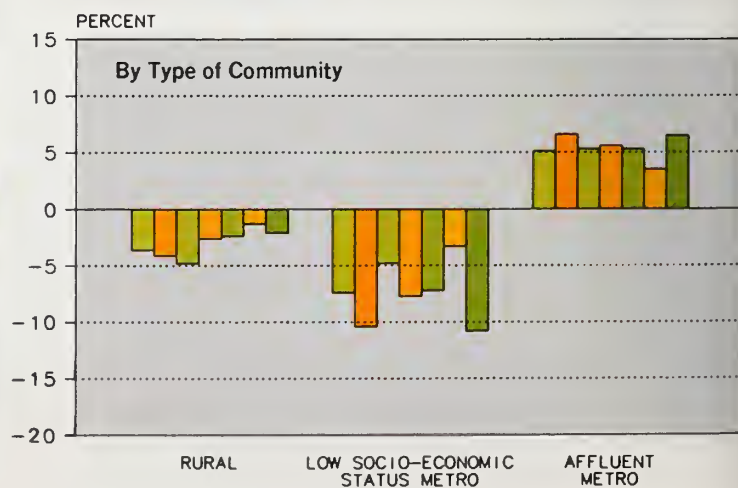
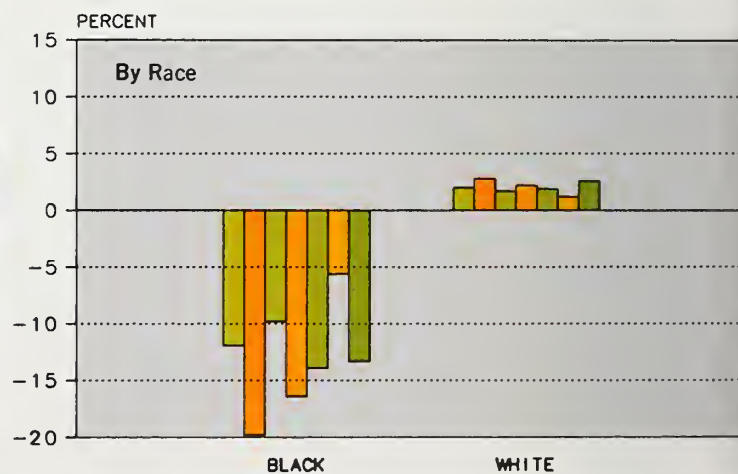
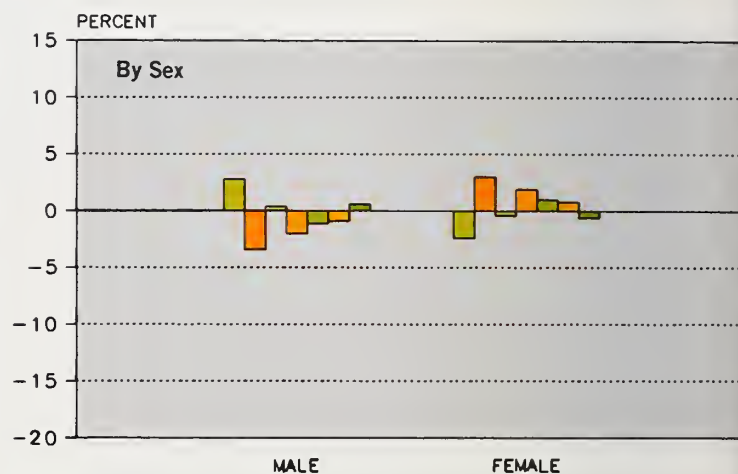
ship, and literature; but below national levels in reading, music, and social studies.

Seventeen-year-old females had levels of achievement above their male counterparts in writing, reading, literature, and music. The typical educational achievement of 17-year-old blacks in every assessment area was lower

than that of whites. Seventeen-year-olds living in low socioeconomic metropolitan communities had levels of achievement well below the national levels.

Those in rural communities also had achievement levels below the Nation's, but those in affluent metropolitan communities had achievement levels well above the Nation's.

Typical Educational Achievement of 17-Year-Olds: Selected Years from 1969-70 to 1972-73



Test Score Averages for College-Bound Seniors Continue Decline

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) score averages* for college-bound seniors continued their decline. Over the past year, the average score on one part of the test—the verbal portion—declined three points from 434 to 431. The average

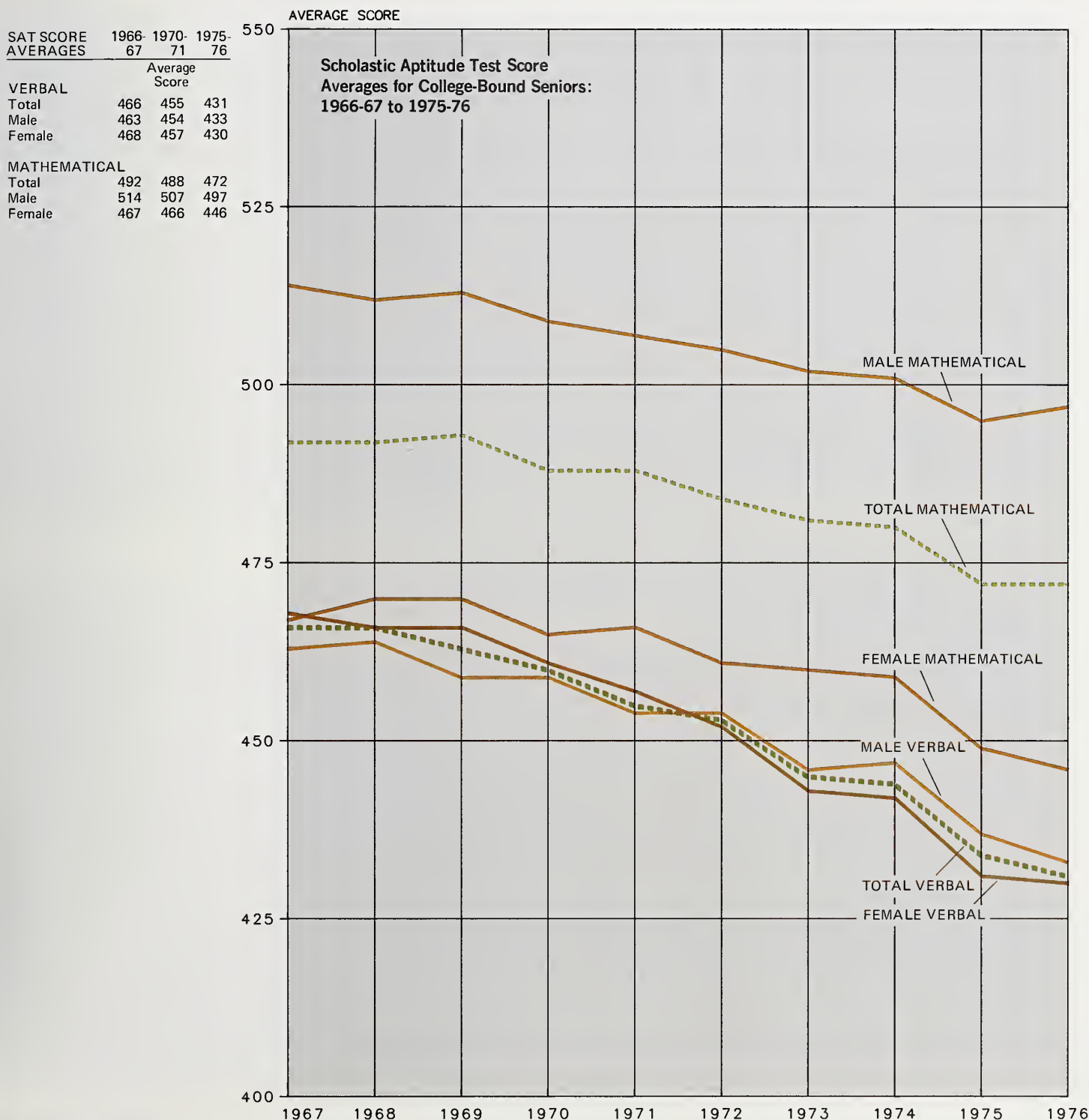
score on the other part of the test—mathematical—remained at 472.

Between 1966-67 and 1975-76, the score averages on the verbal portion declined from 463 to 433, or 6.5 percent, for men; and from 468 to 430, or 8.1 percent, for women. The score averages on the mathematical portion declined from 514 to 497, or 3.3 percent, for men, and

from 467 to 446, or 4.5 percent, for women.

Almost 1 million college-bound seniors in 1975-76 took the SAT. It is used by colleges and universities around the country as one criterion for admission.

*SAT is scored on a range of 200 to 800.



Public Opinion Ranks Discipline First as Educational Problem

"Discipline" has been viewed as the most important problem facing public schools in the 1970's. National samples of the American people were asked in 1974, 1975, and 1976, "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public

schools in the community must deal?" According to the Gallup Polls of Attitudes Toward Education, "discipline," "integration/segregation," and "financial support," were cited by respondents for 3 years as the top major problems. Poor curriculum emerged in 1976 as another one of the top major problems.

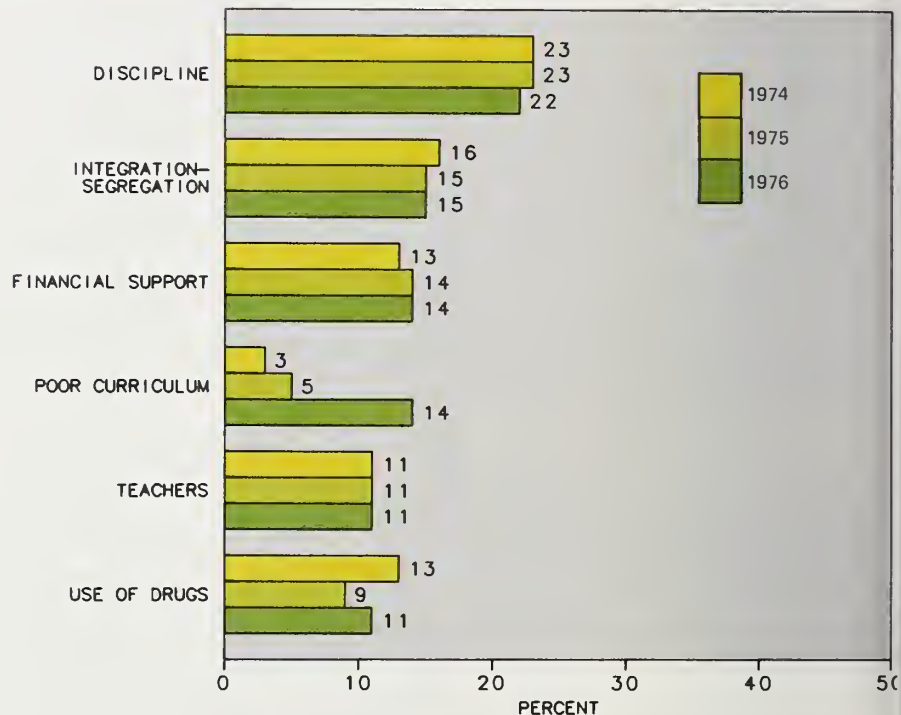
Public Confidence in Educational Staff Rises to 37% in '76

Current public confidence in the people responsible for educational and other institutions in the United States is lower than in 1974. There was a marked decline between 1974 and 1975—partially offset by a rise between 1975 and

1976 in the percentage of respondents who expressed confidence in those running educational institutions, according to the General Social Survey of the National Opinion Research Center; the percentage of respondents expressing "a great deal of confidence" declined from 49 percent in 1974 to 30.9 percent in 1975, but rose to 37.2 percent in 1976.

Most Important Problems Facing Public Schools—Public Opinion: 1974-1976

"What Do You Think Are the Biggest Problems With Which the Public Schools in This Community Must Deal?"

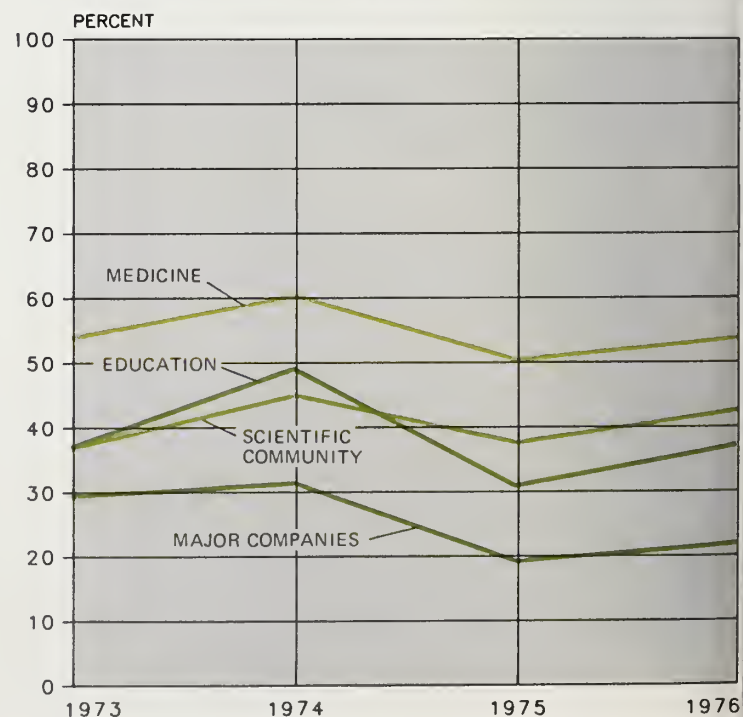


SOURCE: GALLUP POLL

Confidence in the People Running Institutions—Public Opinion: 1973-1976

Percent of Respondents Expressing "A Great Deal of Confidence"

INSTITUTION	1973	1976
	Percent	
Medicine	53.8	53.8
Education	36.8	37.2
Scientific Community	36.7	42.6
Major Companies	29.2	21.9



SOURCE: NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER. COPYRIGHT

Half of Surveyed Group Thinks Too Little Is Spent on Education

Too little money is being spent to improve education, according to about half the respondents in the General Social Survey. Responding to the question, "Are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on improving

the Nation's educational system?", 50.3 percent of respondents in 1974, 48.9 percent of respondents in 1975, and 50.1 percent of respondents in 1976 held that too little money was being spent. Only about 10 percent of respondents in those years held that too much money was being spent.

Antidrug Programs for Students Favored by 84% of Parents

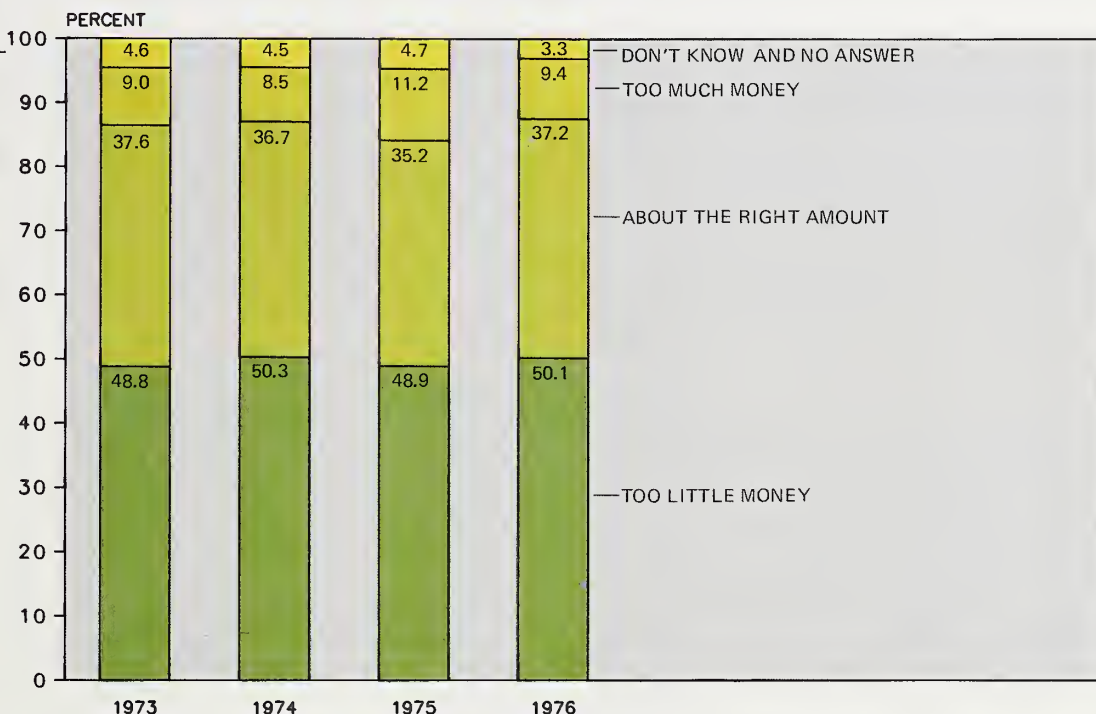
The overwhelming majority of parents would require student attendance at programs on the effects of drugs. Eighty-four percent of parents responded "yes" when the Gallup Survey of Public Attitudes Toward the Public Schools asked in 1975,

"Should the schools in this community require students to attend a program on the effects of drugs and alcohol?" All but 13 percent of parents with children in public schools wanted such a program.

Spending Levels for Education—Public Opinion: 1973-1976

"Are We Spending Too Much, Too Little, or About the Right Amount on Improving the Nation's Education System?"

SOURCE NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER



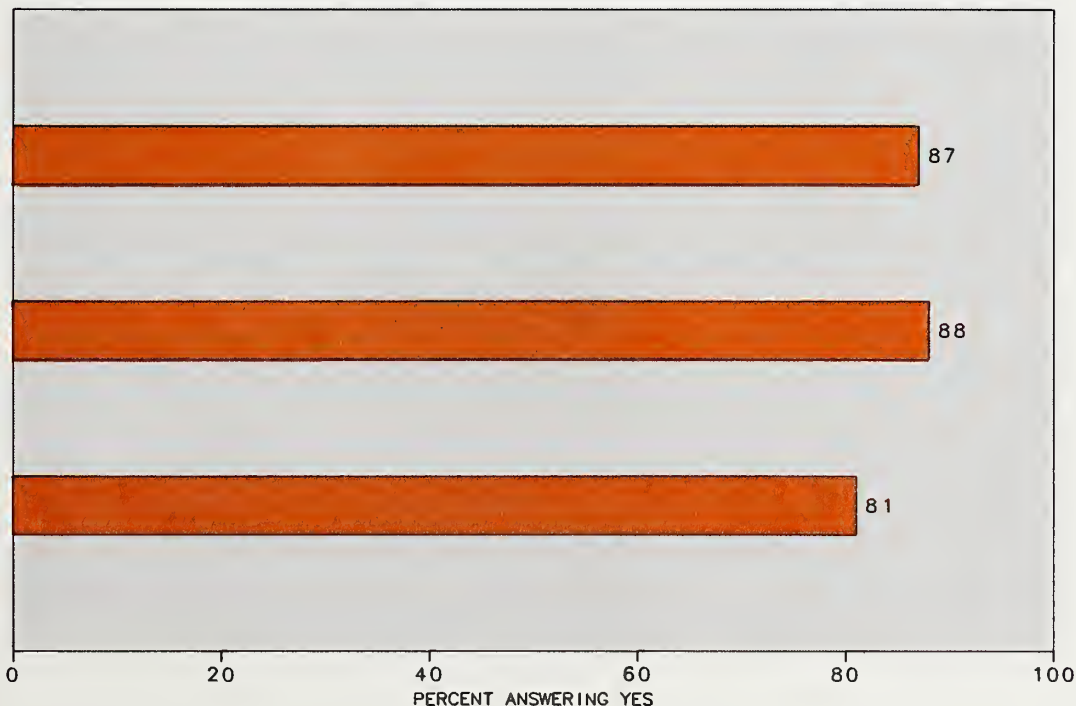
Attendance at Programs on Effects of Drugs—Public Opinion: 1975

"Should the Schools in This Community Require Students To Attend a Program on the Effects of Drugs and Alcohol?"

PUBLIC SCHOOL PARENTS

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL PARENTS

NO CHILDREN IN SCHOOL



SOURCE GALLUP POLL

Americans Average More Years of School Than Other Nationals

The average number of years of full-time education received by American men and women ages 12 and over has exceeded the average number of years of full-time education received by their counterparts in other developed countries during

the years for which the latest data are available. In 1970, men and women in the United States received, respectively, 10.7 and 10.6 average years of full-time education.

An educational advantage for males relative to females prevailed in the United States, as in all but two of the eight other developed countries listed.

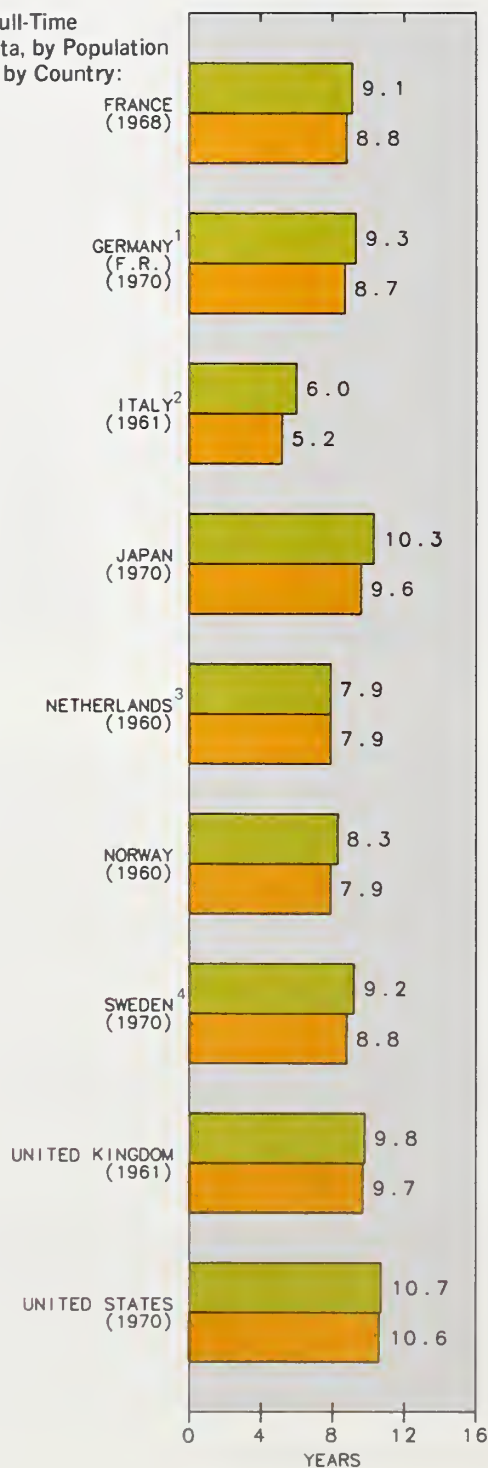
U.S. Outpaces Other Nations in Entry Rate into Higher Education

The rate of entry into university and other higher education by American men and women was considerably greater than that by men and women in other developed countries, except for Sweden.

Over 46 percent of the relevant age group of

Americans and over 44 percent of the relevant age group of Swedes enter into university or other higher education.

Average Years of Full-Time Education per Capita, by Population Aged 15 and Over, by Country: Selected Years



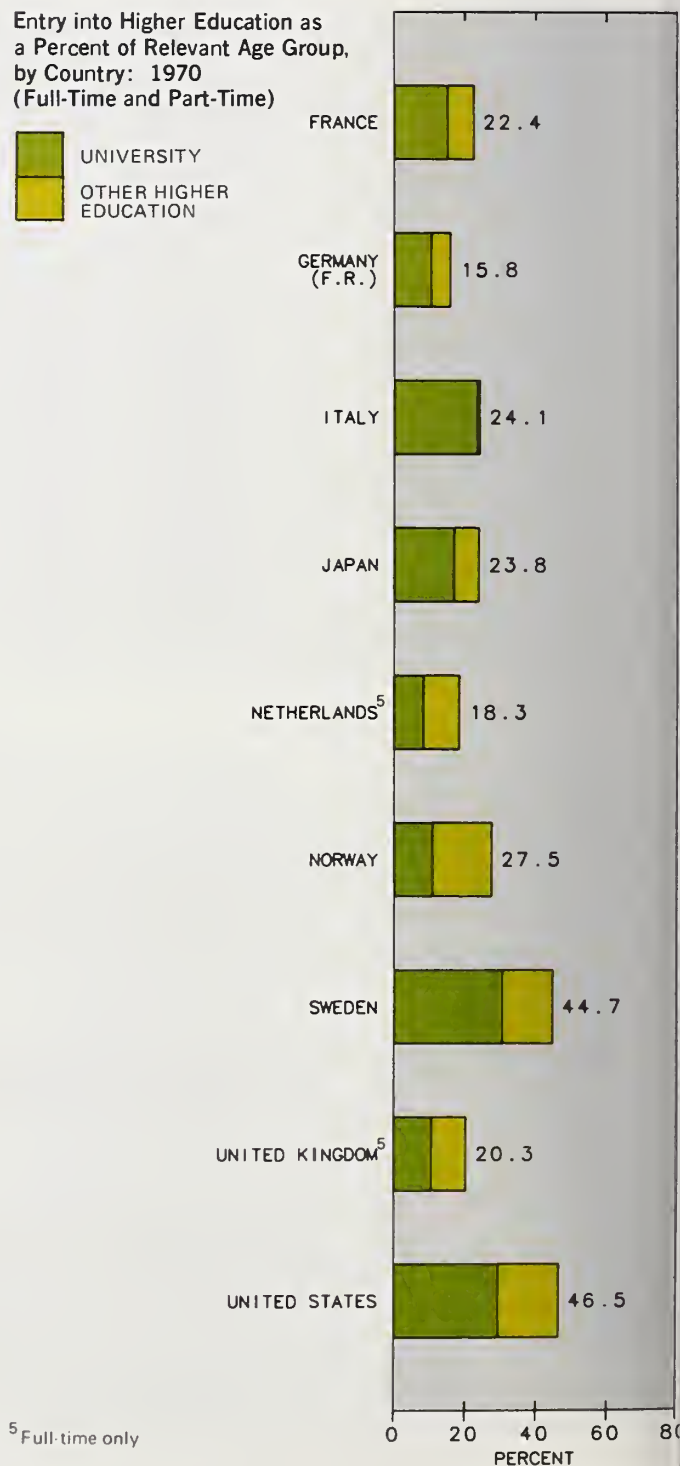
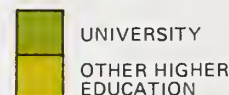
¹Population no longer attending school

²Ages 14 and over

³Active population

⁴Ages 15 to 59

Entry into Higher Education as a Percent of Relevant Age Group, by Country: 1970 (Full-Time and Part-Time)



⁵Full-time only

U.S. at Middle Position in Private Enrollment

The role of the private sector in education varied widely in 1970 among countries and within countries, by level of instruction. Private Dutch institutions of education enrolled over 70 percent of the students at the preprimary, primary,

and secondary levels of instruction; but less than one-half of the students at higher levels.

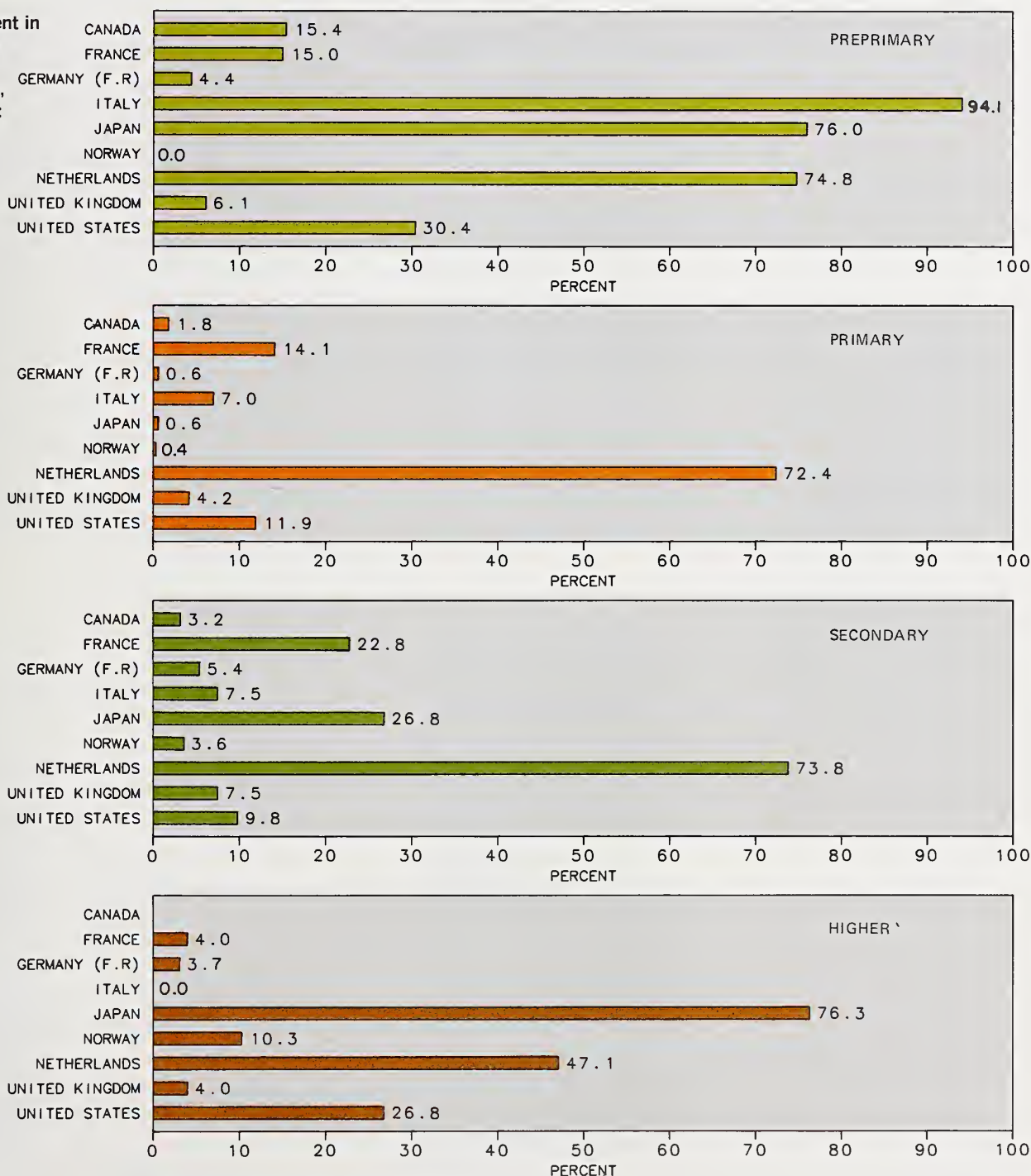
Private U.S. institutions of education enrolled a considerably greater percentage of the students at the preprimary and higher levels than at the primary and secondary levels. Over 30 percent of American students at the preprimary

level and over 26 percent of American students in higher education were in private institutions. Only about 12 percent of primary school students and about 10 percent of secondary school students were in private institutions.

The United States occupies a middle position with regard to the percentage of students enrolled in private

institutions. About 14 percent of American students were in private institutions compared to 71.7 percent in the Netherlands and 2.4 percent in Norway.

Percent of Enrollment in Private Educational Institutions, by Level of Instruction, Selected Countries: 1970



U.S. Students Lag Behind Foreign, Except on Literature Scores

U.S. 14-year-old students ranked first in cross-national tests of literature achievement in four countries.

In cross-national tests of reading comprehension in five countries, 14-year-old U.S. students were ranked second in 1970. Only the

average test score of Italian students exceeded that of U.S. students.

U.S. 13-year-olds ranked fifth in 1964 in cross-national tests of mathematics achievement in six countries. Only students from Sweden scored lower.

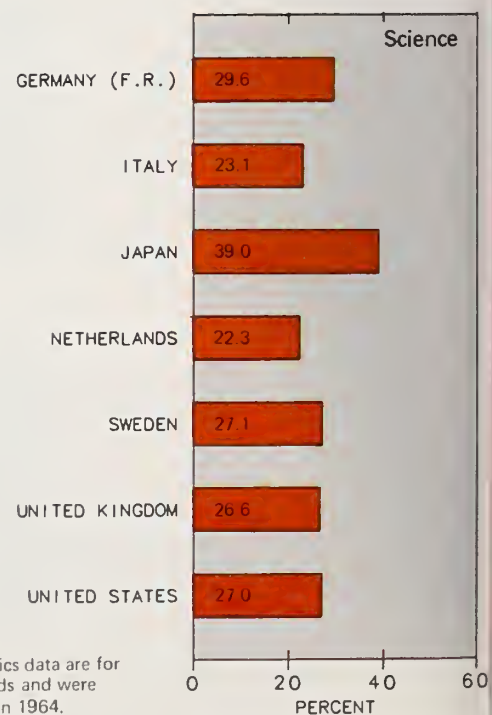
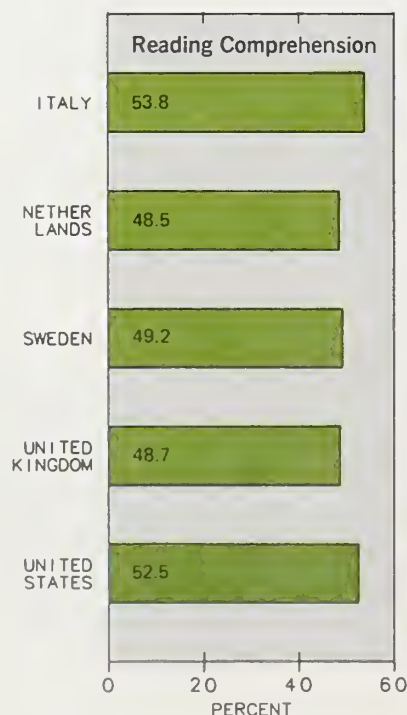
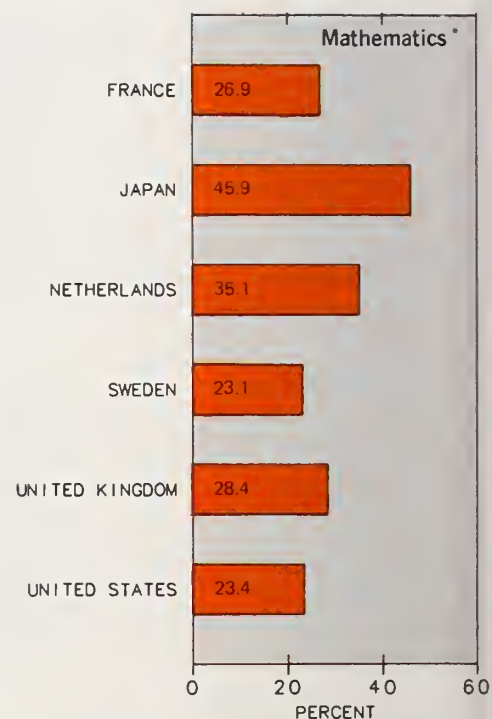
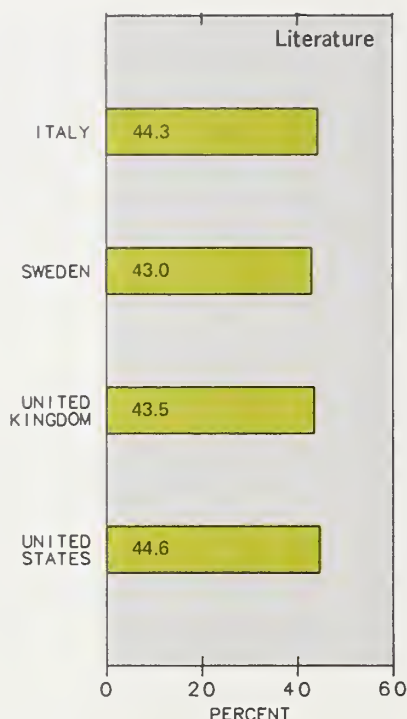
In cross-national tests of science achievement in seven countries, 14-year-old U.S. students ranked fourth.

Test score averages of Japanese, German, and Swedish students exceeded the test score average of U.S. students.

The cross-national comparisons of student performance are based on results from tests developed by the International Association for the Evaluation of

Educational Achievement, a nongovernmental scientific association located in Sweden.

Test Scores of 14-Year-Old Students on Achievement Tests, by Country: 1970



*Mathematics data are for 13-year-olds and were collected in 1964.

Fiscal Federalism

Governmental Expenditures as a Percent of Gross National Product: 1954 and 1976 42

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Arrangements for the Daytime Care of 7- to 13-Year-Old Children With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Race: October 1974 56

Government Spending Takes 34.2% of 1976 GNP; In '54: 26.5%

Government expenditures as a percent of the gross national product (GNP) have risen from 26.5 percent in 1954 to 34.2 percent in 1976. The State-local sector rose from 7.4 percent of GNP in 1954 to 11 percent in 1976, and the Federal

share increased from 19.1 percent to 23.2 percent during the same 22-year span. A striking shift within Federal expenditures has been the decline in defense outlays from 12.9 percent of GNP in 1954 to 7.4 percent of GNP in 1976.

The rise in the proportion of Federal expenditure for domestic programs is largely attributable to

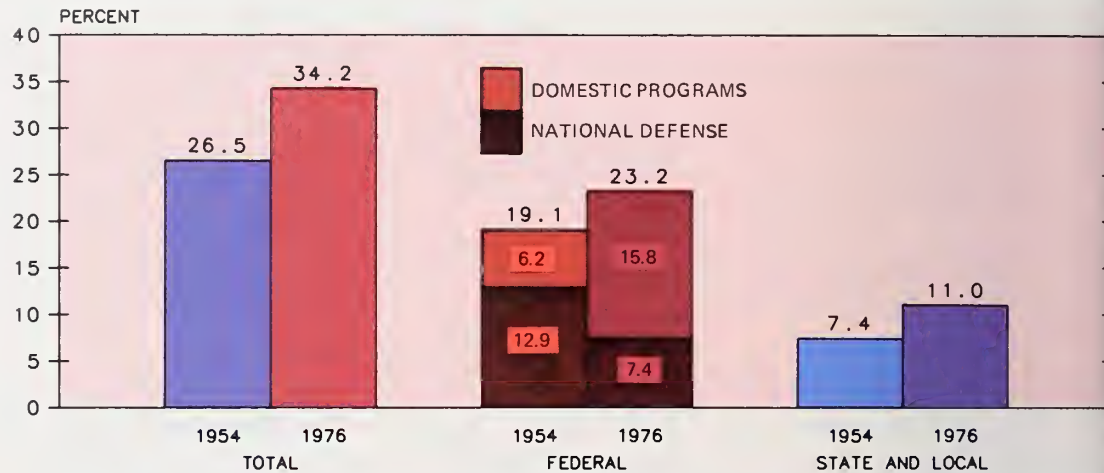
sharp rises in Social Security and Federal aid programs.

At the State-local level, State governments' share of expenditures has steadily expanded, while the local governments' portion (including school and nonschool) has reflected less overall growth.

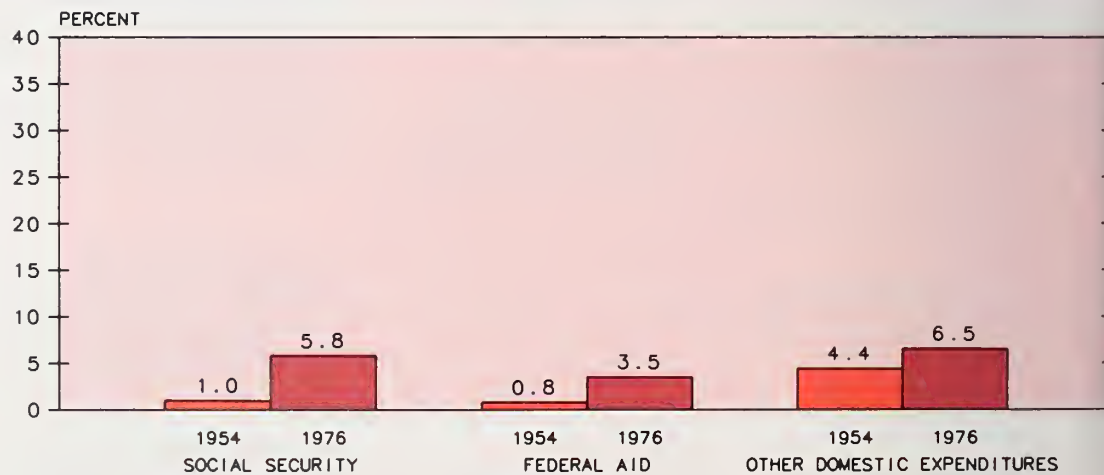
NOTE: Percentages given for the Federal Government include intergovernmental outlays. Percentages for State and local government expenditures only include outlays from their own funds, and exclude utility, liquor store, and insurance trust expenditures.

1976 percentages are estimates.

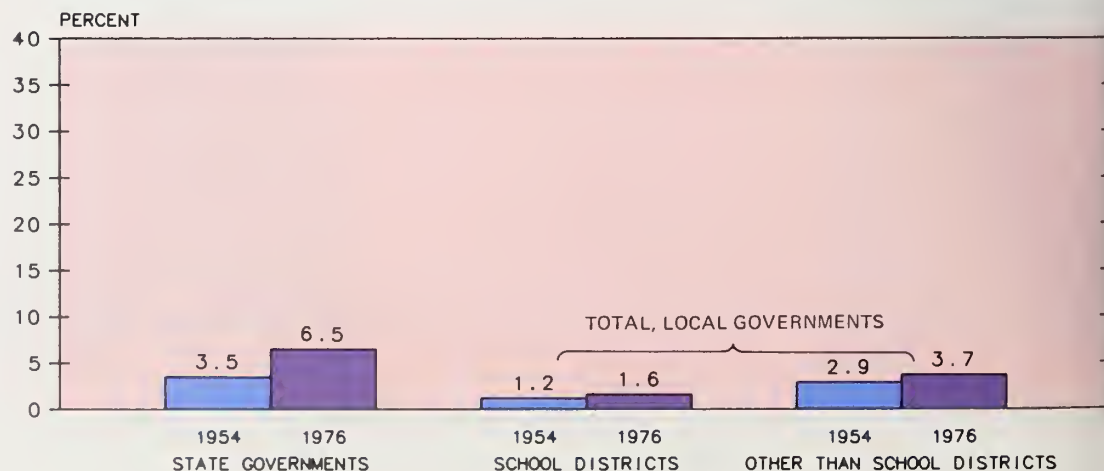
Governmental Expenditures as Percent of Gross National Product: 1954 and 1976



Components of Federal Domestic Expenditures as Percent of Gross National Product: 1954 and 1976



State and Local Governmental Expenditures as Percent of Gross National Product: 1954 and 1976



Public Social Welfare Spending—Twice Private Rate

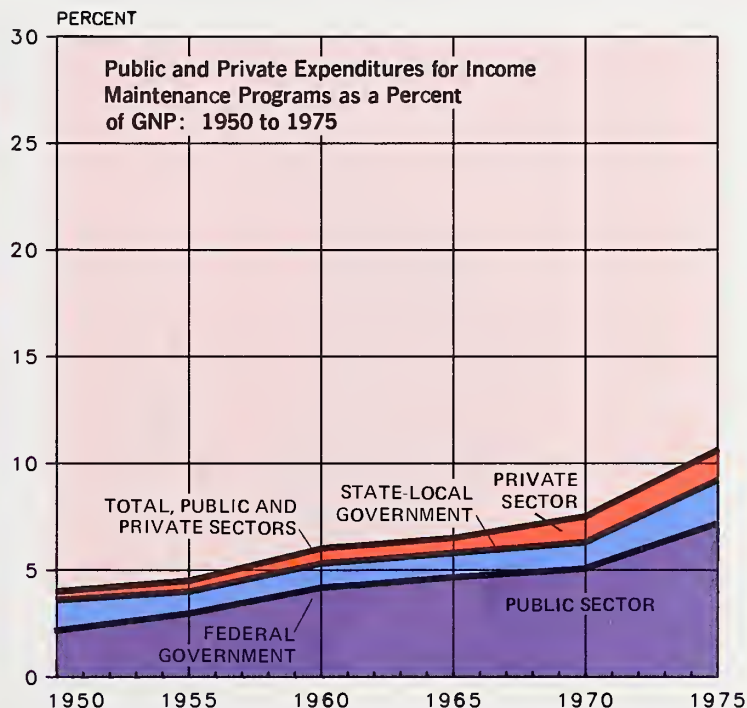
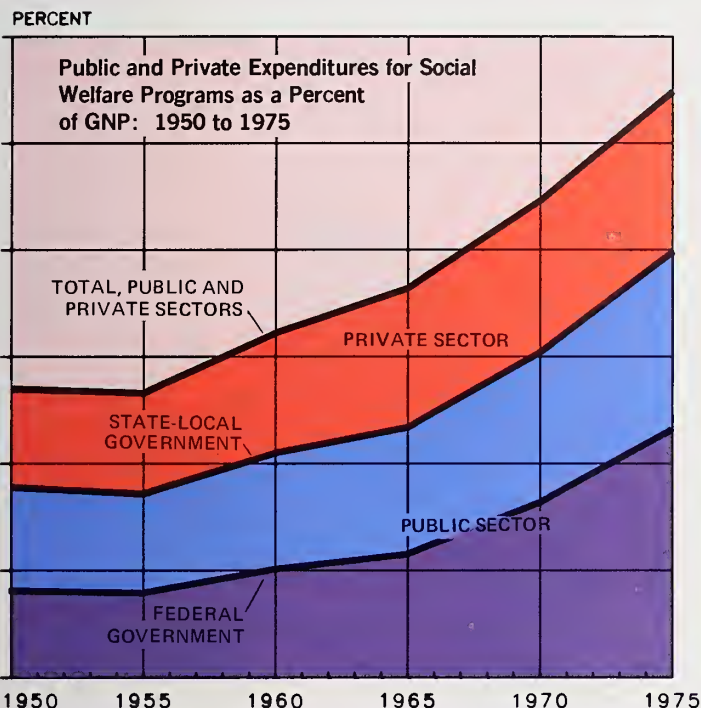
Total public and private spending for social welfare programs as a percentage of gross national product (GNP) has more than doubled in 25 years. Federal Government welfare expenditures, consuming 11.5 percent of GNP in 1975 compared to

4 percent in 1950, showed the sharpest increase. Coupled with the expansion from 4.9 percent to 8.4 percent of GNP for State and local government welfare expenditures, public spending for welfare programs has increased at about twice the rate of increase in the private sector.

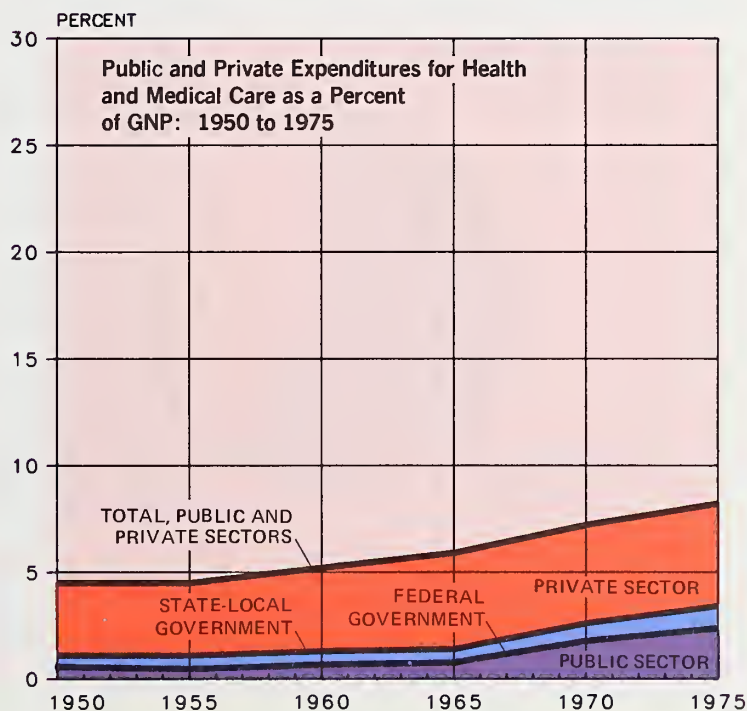
Federal expenditures for income maintenance programs,

consisting primarily of costs for social insurance, public assistance, supplemental security income, and veterans and emergency employment programs, rose from 2.1 percent to 7.1 percent of GNP, representing over one-fourth of all public and private welfare spending and about two-thirds of all income maintenance disbursements.

Between 1965 and 1975, the Federal share of total public and private outlay for health and medical care rose from 11.8 percent to 28.5 percent. The enactment and rapid growth of the Medicaid and Medicare programs are primarily responsible for this sharp increase.



SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES	1950	1970	1975
Percent of GNP			
Public and Private Sectors, Total	13.5	22.3	27.4
Private Sector	4.6	7.1	7.5
Public Sector	8.9	15.2	19.9
Federal	4.0	8.1	11.5
State and Local	4.9	7.1	8.4
Income Maintenance, Total	4.0	7.5	10.6
Private Sector	0.4	1.2	1.4
Public Sector	3.7	6.3	9.2
Federal	2.1	5.0	7.1
State and Local	1.5	1.3	2.1
Health and Medical Care, Total	4.5	7.2	8.2
Private Sector	3.4	4.6	4.8
Public Sector	1.2	2.6	3.5
Federal	0.5	1.7	2.3
State and Local	0.6	0.9	1.1



Personal Income Tax Provides 68% of All Federal Revenue

Since 1954, the sharp increase from 8 percent to 28 percent in the Social Security share of total Federal revenue, have resulted in taxes on individual income accounting for 68 percent of Federal Government revenue. This compares with 47 percent

22 years ago.

Taxes on corporate income have dropped from 28 percent to 12 percent of Federal Government revenue.

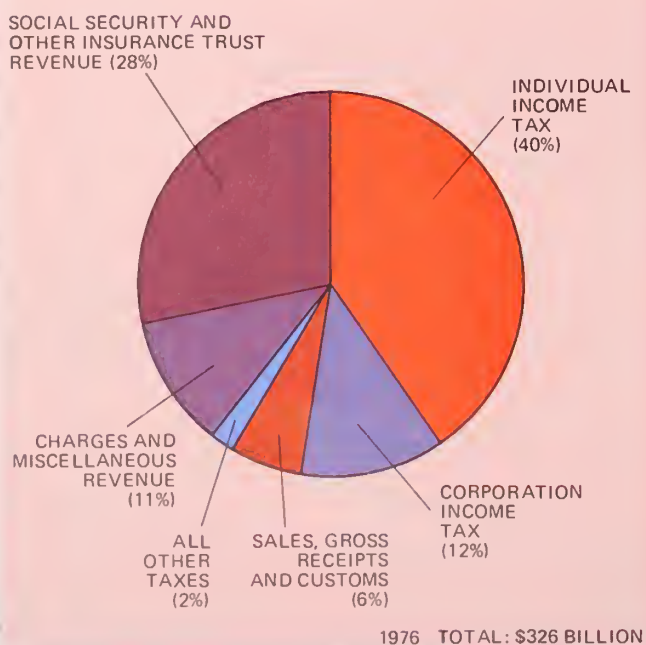
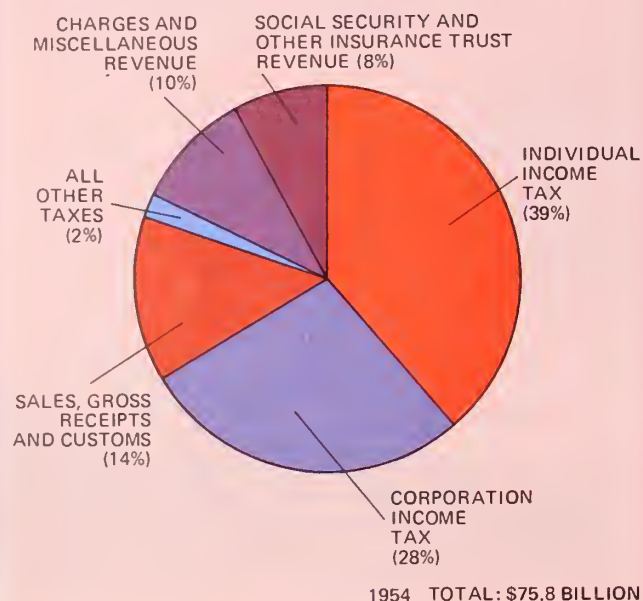
Sales, gross receipts, and customs revenue have plummeted from 14 percent to 6 percent of total Federal revenue, whereas charges and miscellaneous revenues have remained relatively constant.

Federal Aid Offsets Property Tax Share Loss to States, Localities

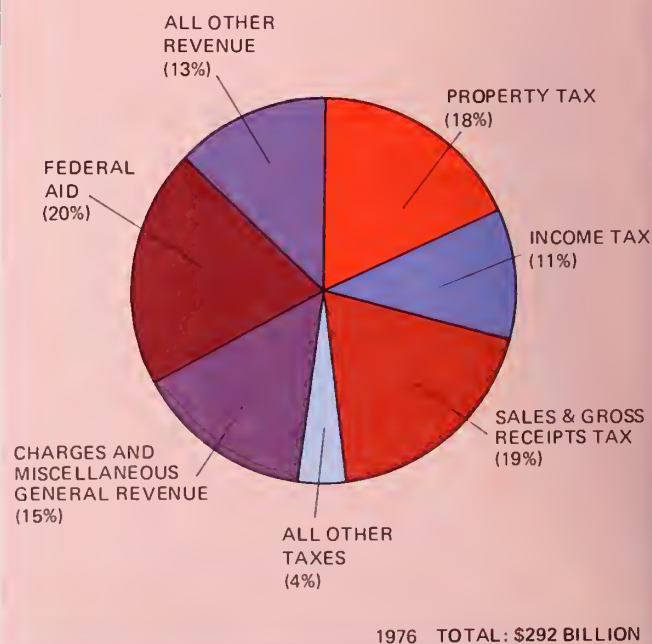
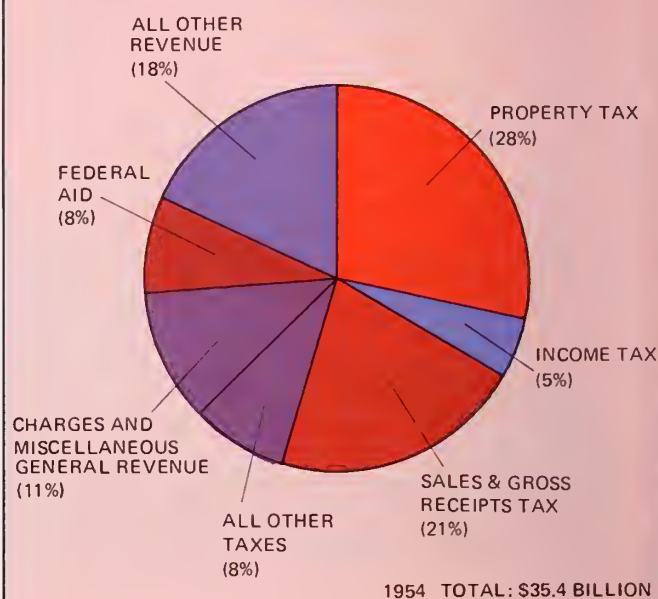
The decline in property taxes from 28 percent of State and local government revenue in 1954 to 18 percent in 1976, has been more than offset by the expansion of Federal aid from 8 percent to 20 percent of total State and local government revenue.

Also, 11 percent of State and local government revenue came from the income tax in 1976, compared to only 5 percent in 1954. All other revenue (primarily utility, liquor store, and insurance trust revenue) has declined 5 percentage points as a source of State and local revenue.

Percent Distribution of Federal Government Revenue: 1954 and 1976



Percent Distribution of State and Local Governments Revenue: 1954 and 1976



Direct Tax Burden
of Average U.S. Family
Up 92.4% in 22 Years

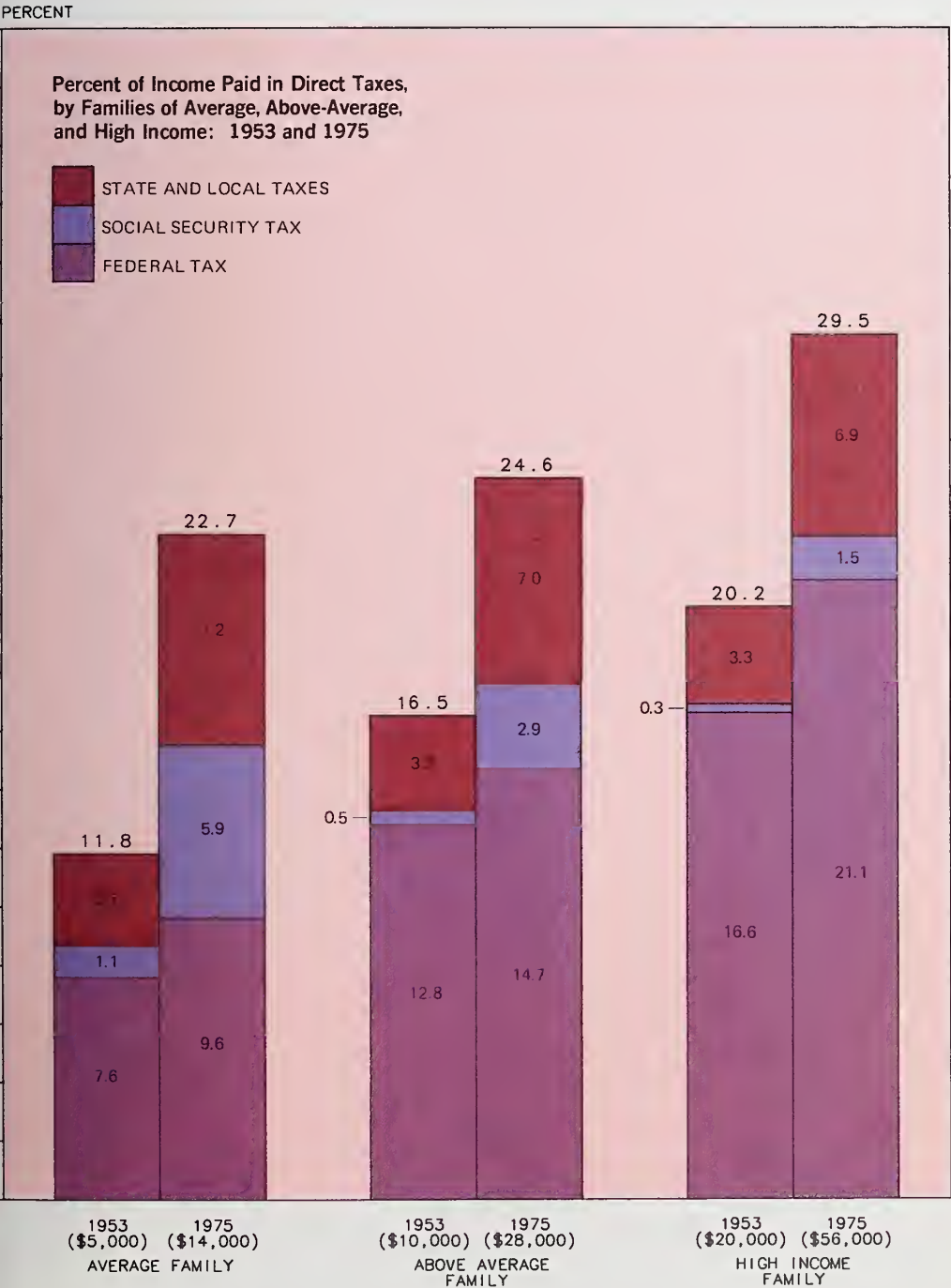
The direct tax burden of the "average" family increased 92.4 percent between 1953 and 1975. Whereas 11.8 percent of an average family's annual income of \$5,000 in 1953 was paid in taxes, nearly 23 percent of an average family's income of

\$14,000 in 1975 was paid in taxes. The largest increase was recorded by the Social Security tax, which took 5.9 percent of an average family's income in 1975 compared to 1.1 percent in 1953. State and local taxes took 7.2 percent in 1975, up 4.1 percentage points over 1953. The Federal personal income tax recorded the smallest gain, rising from 7.6 to

9.6 percent of an average family's income in 22 years. The tax burdens of families with above average and high incomes increased at about half the rate of the average family's taxes during the same 22-year span.

NOTE: Average family income amounts assume all income derived from wages and salaries are earned by one

spouse. Above-average family income data assume that earnings include \$375 in interest and net long-term capital gain in 1953, and \$1,145 in 1975. For high-income families, the amounts assumed are \$1,995 in 1953 and \$7,365 in 1975. See **Notes and Definitions** for assumptions on deductions and residential property tax estimates.



New Homeowners Favor Air Conditioning, Wood Exteriors, Electric Heat

In the 5-year period beginning in 1971, the number of new one-family homes dropped to 866,000 in 1975 after hitting a high of nearly 1.2 million in 1973.

Although the majority of new one-family homes are without installed central

air-conditioning, the proportion of homes with installed air-conditioning has been increasing. In 1971, 36 percent were installed with central air-conditioning and by 1975, this proportion rose to 46 percent.

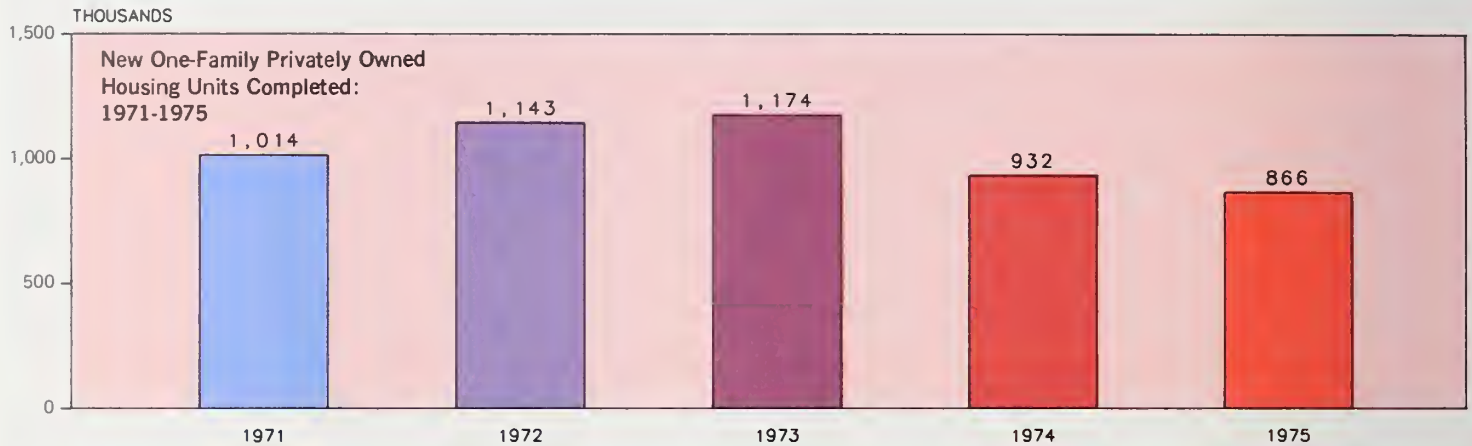
There is a continuing preference to use wood or a wood product as the principal type of exterior

wall material—36 percent of new one-family homes in 1975, compared with 28 percent in 1971.

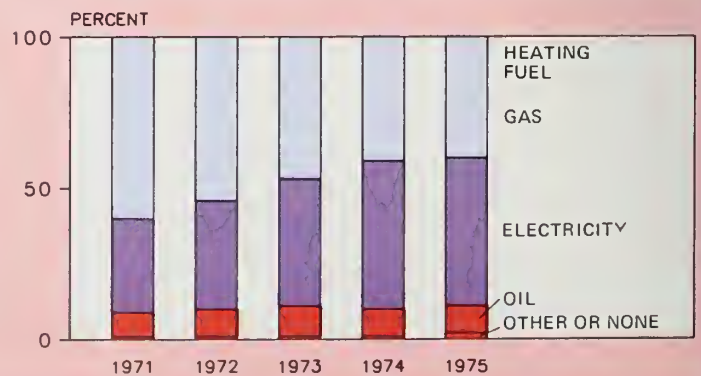
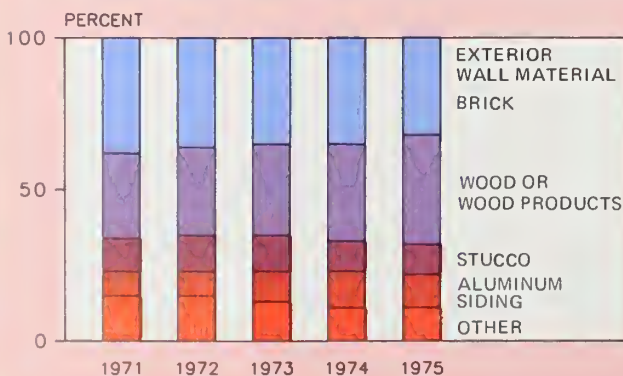
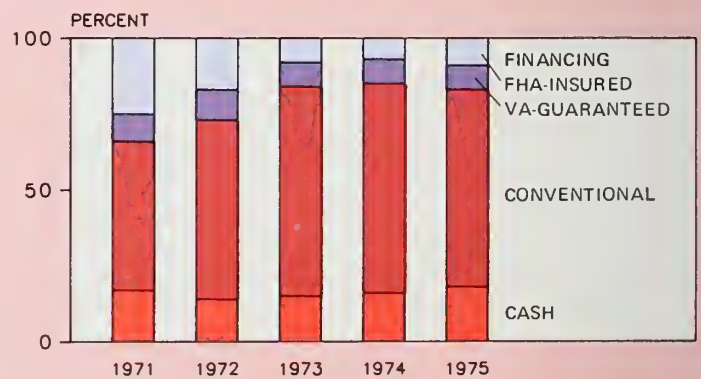
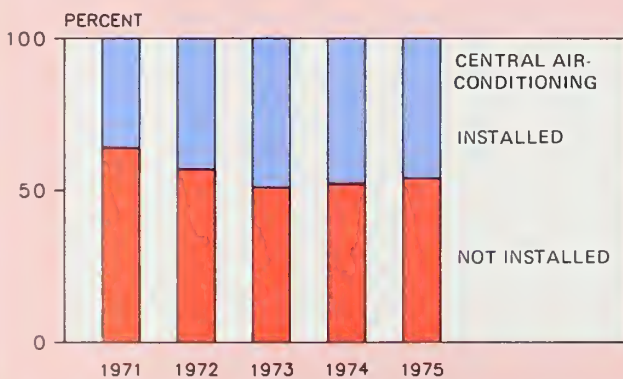
There was a growing trend for new one-family homes to be financed by conventional financing, while FHA-insured financing continued to lose popularity. In 1971, 49 percent were conventionally financed versus 65 percent in 1975. The proportion of

homes that were FHA-insured financed dropped from 25 to 9 percent during the same period.

Almost half of all new one-family homes were heated with electricity in 1975, compared with less than one-third in 1971. Those heated with gas declined from 60 percent in 1971 to 40 percent in 1975.



Percent Distribution of New One-Family Homes, by Selected Physical Characteristic:



map of the month

Where do the people live?

The centerfold map this month is one way of graphically answering the question. The map depicts the distribution of the urban and rural population in 1970. Each dot represents 500 persons. Other symbols such as small squares or concentric circles are used to show places of larger population. In some areas the symbols coalesce into bright white zones depicting large concentrations of population.

The map clearly locates the major metropolitan areas of the United States. Of particular note is the way that the principal corridors connecting the super cities or megalopolises are readily seen. Upon examination, the location of the Boston-Washington corridor can be seen extending southward from Boston along the Atlantic Coast through Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York City, northern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, and northern Virginia. Other corridors clearly located on the map include the corridor starting in northwestern New York State (Buffalo), extending westward along Lake Erie through Cleveland and northward through Detroit; the northern Indiana, Chicago, Milwaukee corridor; the

corridor extending down the south Atlantic coast in Florida from north of Daytona Beach through Miami to the Florida Keys; and several corridors on the west coast such as the Seattle/Portland corridor, San Francisco/Oakland and Monterey corridor, and the Los Angeles/San Diego corridor.

The effects of landforms on population distribution are quite apparent. The central valley of California and the Puget-Willamett lowland in Oregon and Washington stand out easily. In the East, the linear pattern of the population in Appalachian Highlands clearly marks the valleys in the ridge and valley section. Similar responses of population distribution to landforms appear as patterns along rivers and at the base of mountains.

Population residence also responds to transportation needs. In addition to the waterways, lines of population appear along major rail or highway routes. In the Midwest and Plains States, one can see how people are distributed along these routes, with small towns or cities giving the appearance of a string of pearls. In Florida, along the east coast and cutting across at Orlando, the people concentrate in

apparent response to the transportation network.

The map was prepared manually using conventional cartographic techniques. Maps of small geographic units such as minor civil divisions and census county divisions were examined to determine the location of houses or other cultural features. Using these as indicators of where the people live, the correct number of dots were computed from 1970 census statistics and were placed in each geographic unit. The resulting maps were used as guides for the cartographers to render the final map, which was photographically reduced and then printed in the negative form you see here. This presents the sensation of looking at the United States on a dark, cloudfree night from a viewpoint in space, where every home has a light shining skyward. For this reason, the map has been referred to as a "nighttime" map of the population distribution of the Nation.

A larger scale version of the map was entered in the annual map design competition of the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping in 1974. It was awarded a blue ribbon for overall cartographic presentation of data.

Population Distribution,
Urban and Rural, in
the United States:
1970



URBAN POPULATION
URBANIZED AREA 8

Extent of areas

PLACES OUTSIDE URBANIZED AREAS

25,000-50,000
10,000-25,000
2,500-10,000

RURAL POPULATION

Places of 1,000-2,500
Each dot represents 500 of remaining population

Civil Case Load Climbs at an Increasing Rate

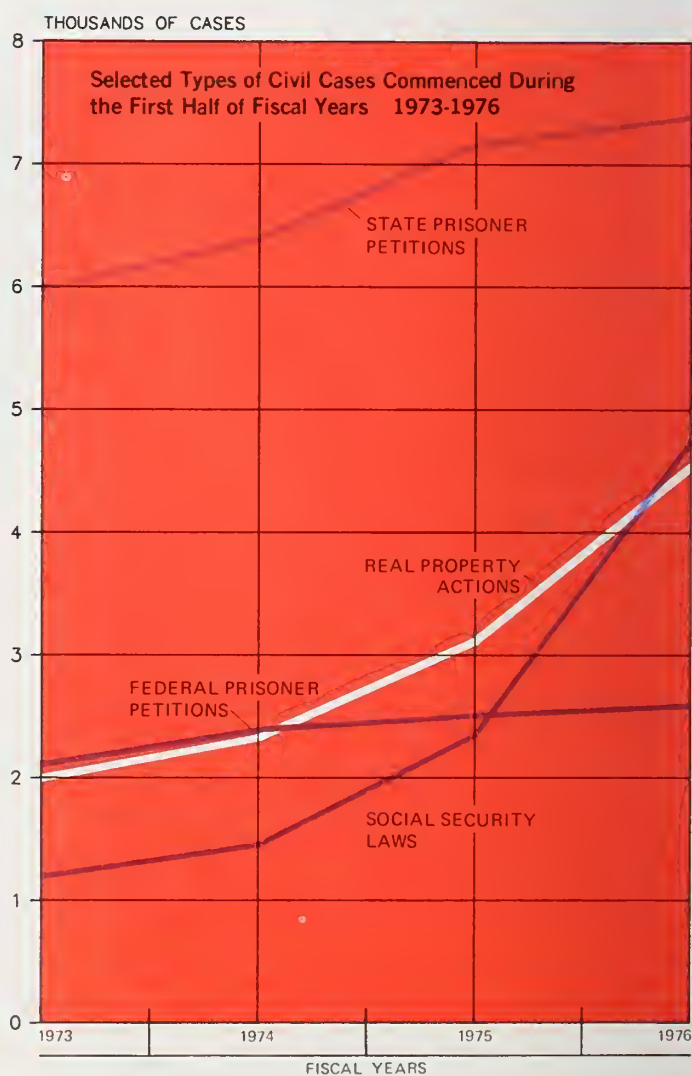
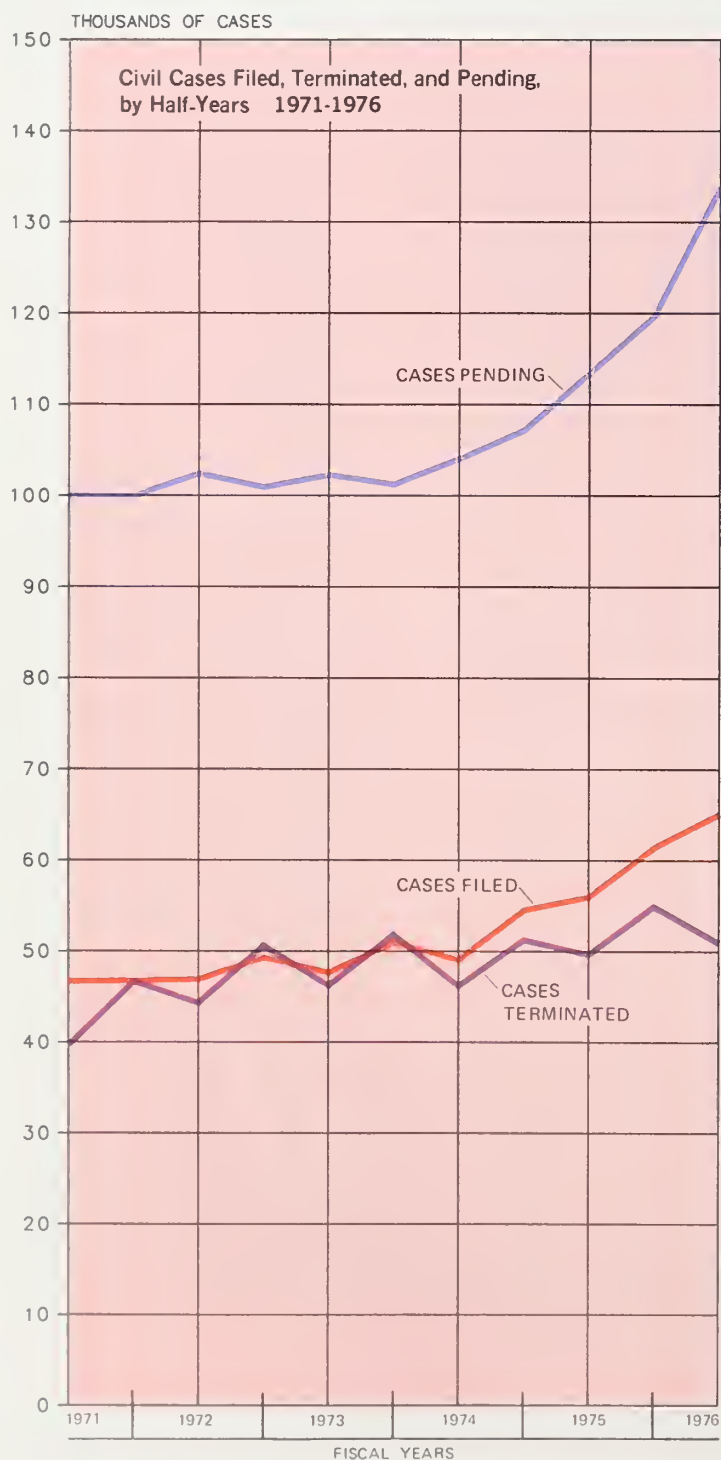
The total civil workload during the first half of FY 1976 was 184,828 cases, which includes 119,767 cases pending as of June 1975 (the end of FY 1975) and 65,061 new cases filed. Since there were only 51,053 cases terminated during this

period, the number of civil cases pending at the end of the first half of FY 1976 rose to 133,775 cases, an increase of 17.9 percent over the pending figure of 113,432 for the first half of FY 1975. Between 1971 and 1974, the workload had increased only 13.3 percent.

Social Security Court Actions Double

The number of social security and real property actions have risen sharply during the past year. The increase in social security cases filed, up from 2,355 to 4,757, or 102 percent, was largely due to the sharp rise in

the number of "black lung" cases filed by coal miners or their dependents. The 46-percent 12-month increase in real property actions was due to an increase in the number of land condemnation filings. State and Federal prisoner petitions recorded annual increases of 3.2 and 3.3 percent, respectively.



U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
STATUS OF CIVIL CASES

	Number of Cases		
Cases Pending	100,090	113,432	133,775
Cases Filed	46,654	55,952	65,061
Cases Terminated	39,771	49,750	51,053

CIVIL CASES COMMENCED,
BY SELECTED TYPES

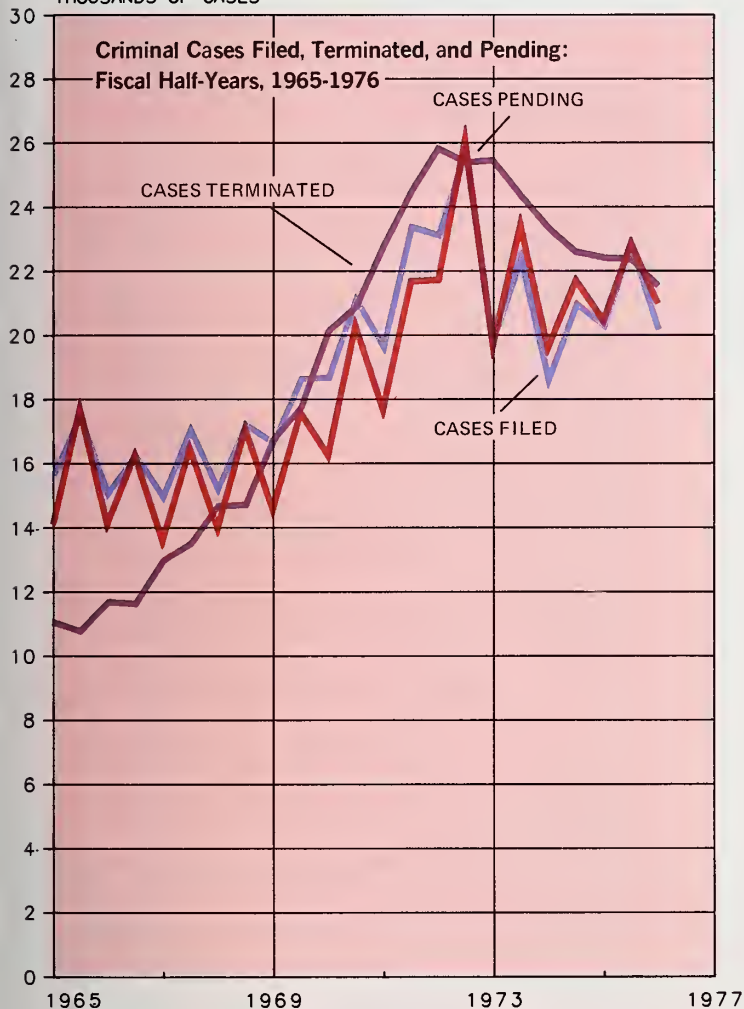
	Number of Cases		
State Prisoner Petitions	5,985	7,158	7,387
Federal Prisoner Petitions	2,107	2,504	2,586
Real Property Actions	1,998	3,113	4,537
Social Security Laws	1,201	2,355	4,757

Pending U.S. District Court Cases Drop to 5-Year Low

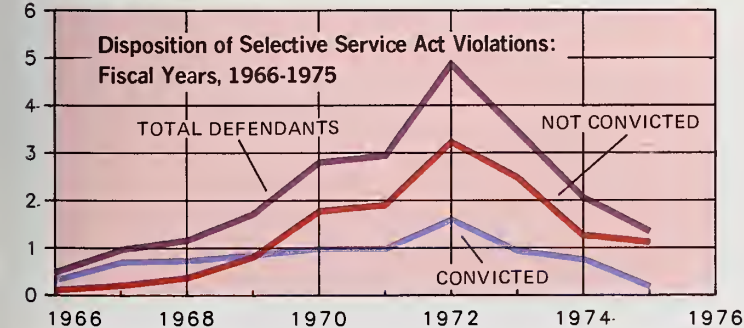
Criminal case filings in the U.S. district courts decreased less than 1 percent, from 20,354 in the first 6 months of fiscal 1975 to 20,222 in 1976. Although filings decreased, the number of cases terminated rose by 2.5 percent

in the first half of fiscal 1976 compared to the same period a year ago. The increased 1976 termination rate resulted in 3.9 percent fewer cases than a year ago pending on the criminal dockets. The 1976 half-year pending number of 21,578 is the lowest since the first half of fiscal year 1970.

THOUSANDS OF CASES



THOUSANDS OF CASES



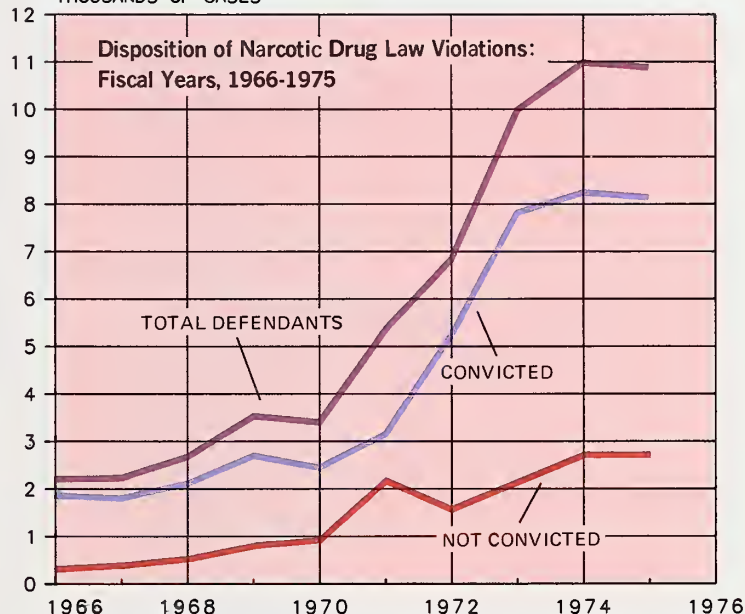
Selective Service Act and Drug Violations Decline

The number of persons charged with violations of the Selective Service Act has been steadily decreasing since the end of the Vietnam war. In fiscal year 1975, there were 1,376 selective service violators, 229 of which were convicted. This

is down sharply from the 4,906 defendants and 1,642 convictions in the peak year of 1972.

Following four consecutive yearly increases, the number of federal narcotics defendants and convictions declined slightly in 1975. The percentage of defendants convicted since the prior fiscal year remained stable at about 75 percent.

THOUSANDS OF CASES



CRIMINAL CASES	1965	1975	1976*
	Thousands		
Cases Filed	15,724	20,354	20,222
Cases Pending	11,106	22,452	21,578
Cases Terminated	14,196	20,546	21,055
DISPOSITION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE VIOLATIONS	1966	1974	1975**
Total Defendants	516	2,094	1,376
Convicted	371	799	229
Not Convicted	145	1,295	1,147
DISPOSITION OF NARCOTIC DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS	1966	1974	1975**
Total Defendants	2,223	10,989	10,901
Convicted	1,874	8,245	8,151
Not Convicted	349	2,744	2,750

*First half of fiscal years (July to December).

**Full fiscal year data.

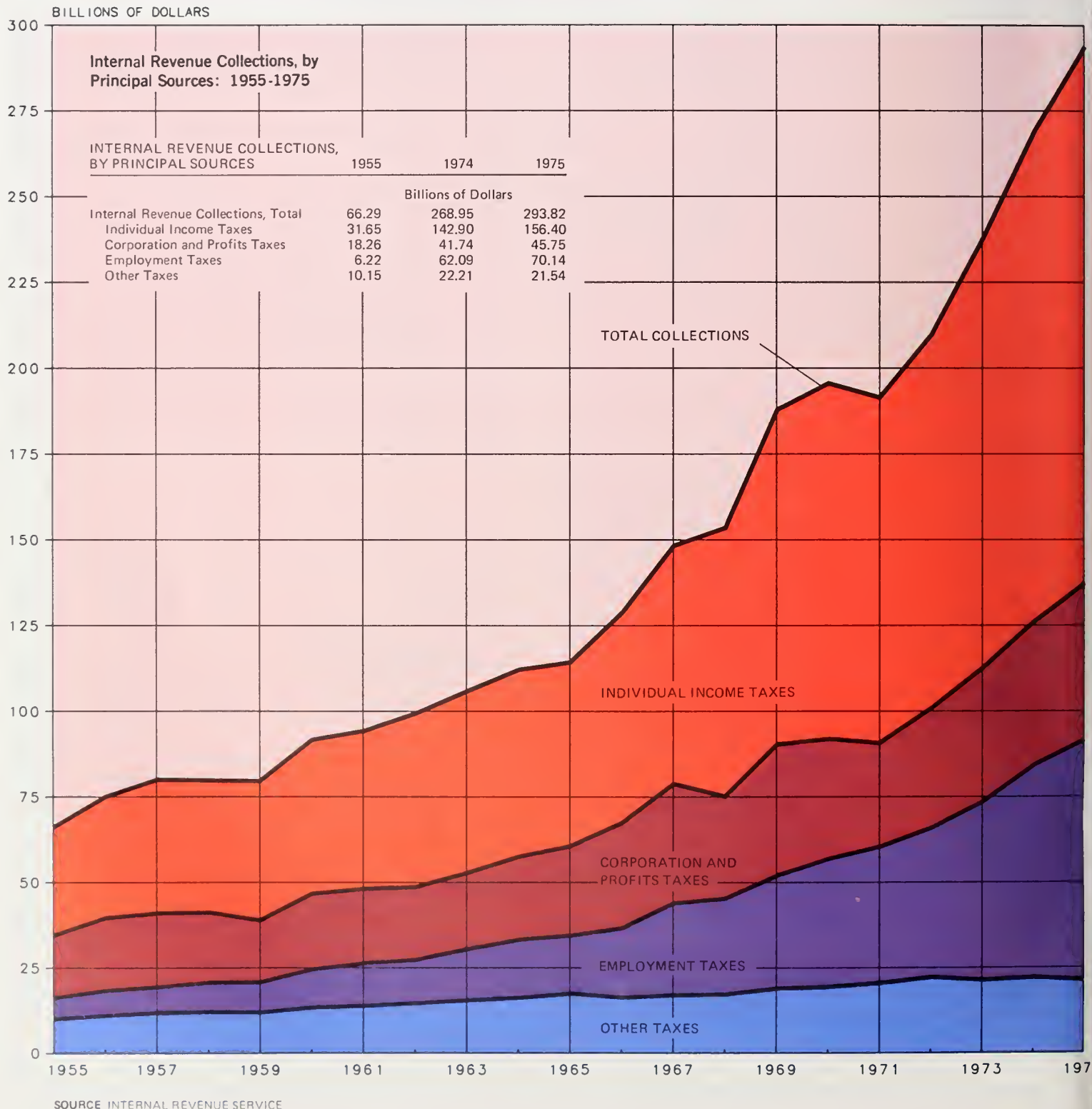
Tax Collections Up Between '74 and '75; Job Levies Jump Most

Total U.S. Internal Revenue collections rose from \$268.95 billion in 1974 to \$293.82 billion in 1975, an increase of 9.2 percent. Employment taxes, increasing 13 percent to \$70.14 billion, in 1975, had the largest rate increase among major

sources of Internal Revenue collections. From 1955 to 1975, employment taxes, consisting of Social Security, unemployment insurance, and other payroll taxes and payments by the elderly for medicare, went from 9.4 percent of total Internal Revenue collections to 23.9 percent of total collections. Individual income taxes, increasing from \$142.90

billion in 1974 to \$156.40 billion in 1975, rose from 47.7 percent to 53.2 percent of total collections since 1955. Corporation and profits taxes, although increasing 250.5 percent since 1955, shrunk from 27.6 percent to 15.6 percent of total revenue collections. Other taxes, mainly consisting of estate, gift, and excise taxes (such as those

on alcohol and tobacco) dropped from 15.3 percent of total collections in 1955 to 7.3 percent of the 1975 total.



Per Capita Property Tax Assessments Jump 47.1% From '71 to '75

Despite a 4.4-percent increase in population between 1971 and 1975, taxable assessed property value per capita in the U.S. rose 47.1 percent—from \$3,400 per capita in 1971 to \$5,000 per capita in 1975.

Several factors account for the sharp variations in per capita taxable assessed values between States. For example, re-assessment of all taxable property at specified value levels closer to current market levels has occurred in some States. Adjustment of assessment to full market value in Iowa and Washington partially account

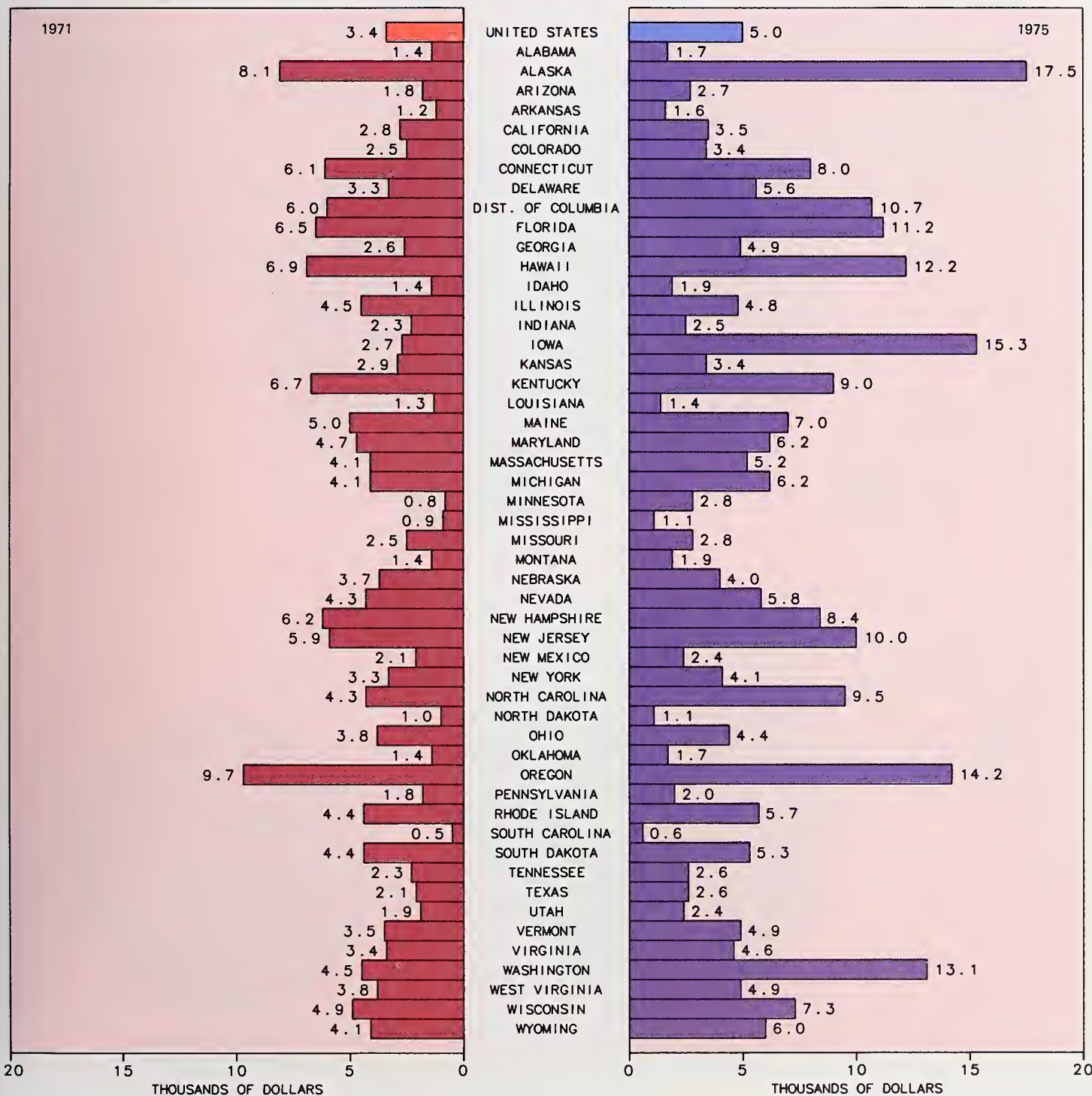
for the sharp per capita 4-year increases in these States.

Other States at the same time have established different value levels for specified types of property (e.g., five classes of property at 15 percent to 60 percent of full cash value in Arizona and three classes of realty at 25

percent to 55 percent of full value in Tennessee).

In contrast to the overall 47.1-percent increase in per capita assessed property values in 4 years, actual per capita property tax collections rose only 30.3 percent, reflecting a downward trend in tax rates and the increasing use of property tax exemptions.

Assessed Value of Taxable Property per Capita, by State: 1971 and 1975



Most Children Cared for in Home While Mothers Work

The type of arrangement made for the daytime care of children 3 to 13 years old varies according to the mother's labor force status and the school enrollment status of the child. Virtually all children of mothers not in the labor

force are cared for primarily by a parent. More than two-fifths of all children 3 to 13 years old have mothers in the labor force, and two out three of these children are reported as under the care of a parent when they are not in school. Only one in seven is cared for outside the home.

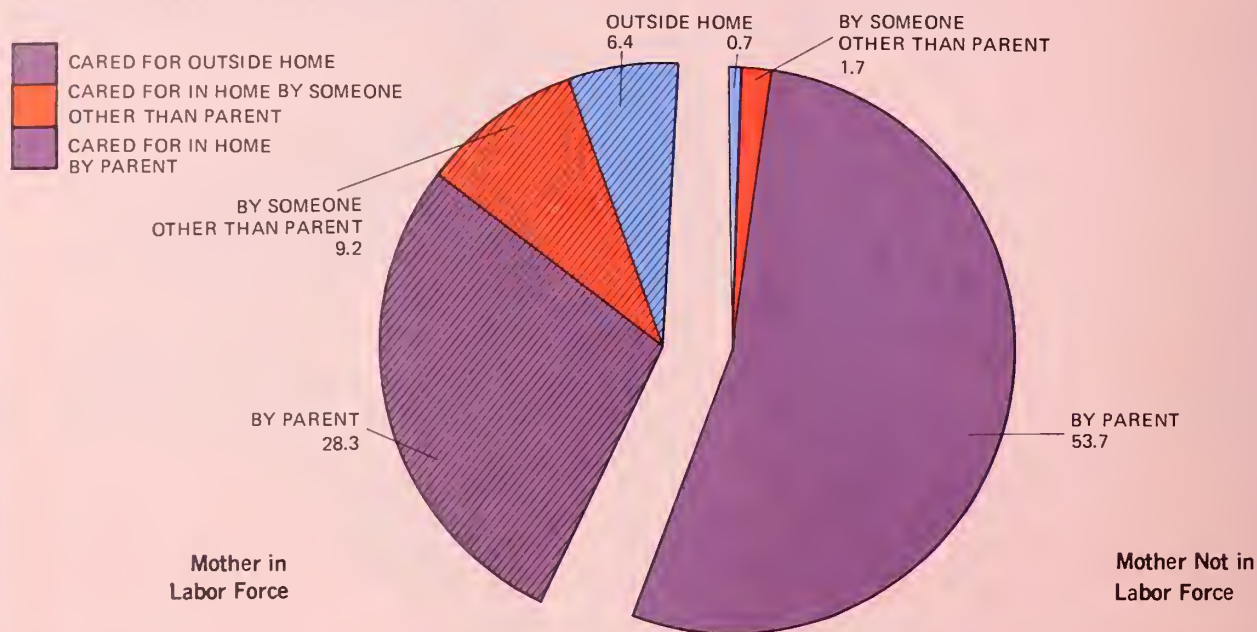
Daytime care arrangements

for children with mothers in the labor force vary by the age of the child. About a fifth of all 3- to 6-year-old children with mothers in the labor force are taken outside the home to be cared for by persons unrelated to them. Among children 7 to 13 years old with mothers in the labor force, care outside the home is less frequent. A large proportion of school-age

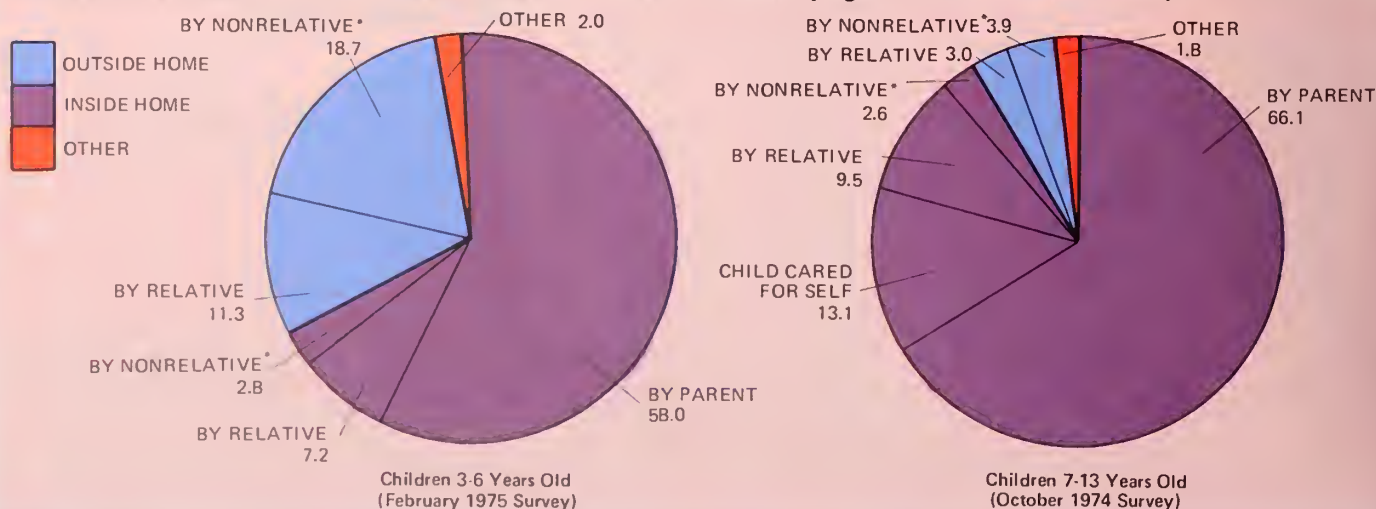
children care for themselves, or stay at home with relatives (probably brothers or sisters) while their mothers work.

NOTE: Data for half of the universe were collected October 1974; the other half, February 1975.

Arrangements for the Daytime Care of 3- to 13-Year-Old Children, by Labor Force Status of the Mother: October 1974 and February 1975



Arrangements for Daytime Care of Children With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Age: October 1974 and February 1975



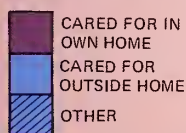
*INCLUDING DAYCARE CENTERS

More Black Children With Relatives While Mothers Work

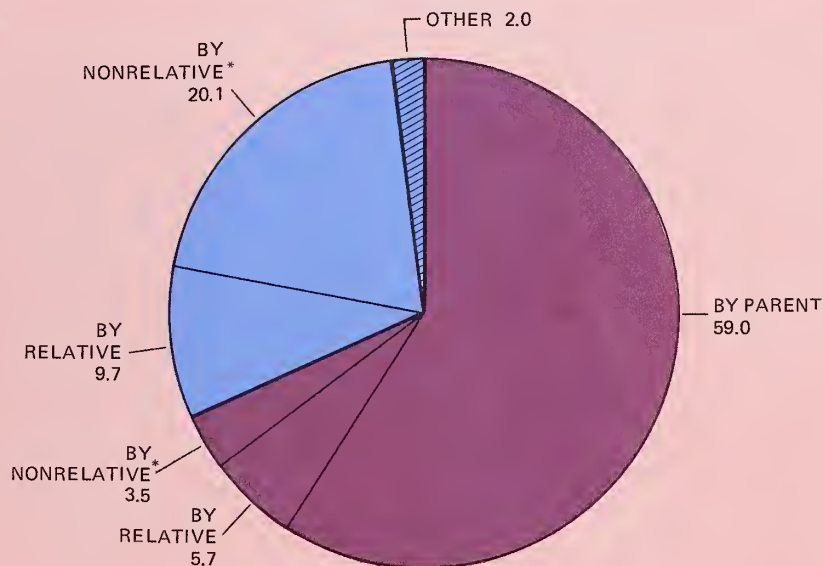
Black children 3 to 6 years old are more likely to have mothers in the labor force than are their white counterparts, and arrangements made by mothers of black children and mothers of white children for the care of their children differ

considerably. About 82 percent of black preschool children whose mothers are in the labor force are cared for by a parent or other relative compared with 74 percent of white children. White mothers in the labor force are more likely to place their young children in the care of someone unrelated to them than are black mothers.

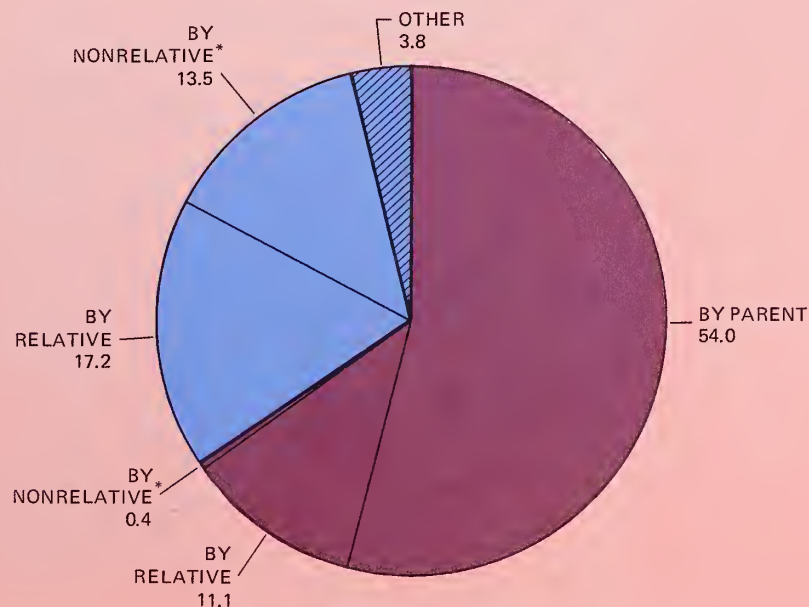
Arrangements for the Daytime Care of 3- to 6-Year-Old Children With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Race: February 1975



White Children



Black Children



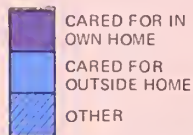
*Including Daycare Center.

Only 7% of After-School Childcare Takes Place Outside Home

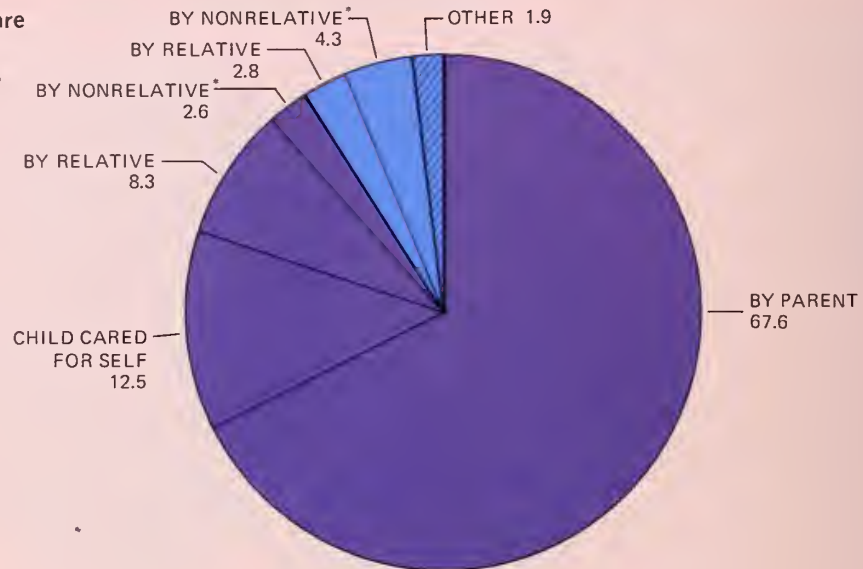
Among school-age children 7 to 13 years old with mothers in the labor force, very few children, black or white, are cared for outside of their own home during nonschool hours—only about 7 percent of each group. A higher

proportion of white than black children (68 percent compared to 59 percent) are cared for primarily by a parent in their own home; and more black children (16 percent) than white children (8 percent) are cared for in their own home by other relatives (e.g., sibling, aunt, uncle, or grandparent).

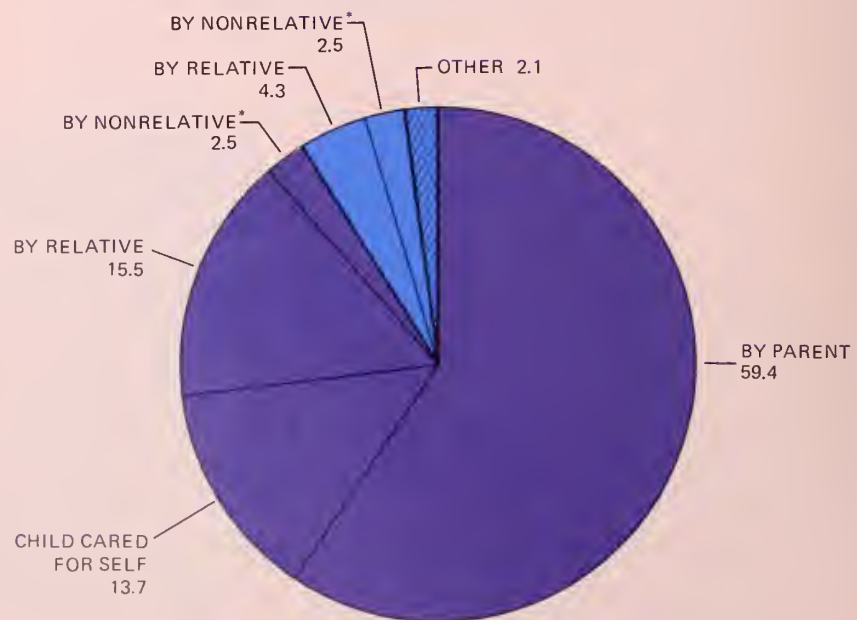
Arrangements for the Daytime Care of 7- to 13-Year-Old Children With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Race: October 1974



White Children



Black Children



*Including Daycare Center

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Comparison of industrial production in six nations indicates that although recovery is continuing during 1976, output remains below peaks recorded in 1973 and 1974.

JAPAN: Following an accelerated rate of recovery during the November-to-April 1976 period, production slipped 2.1 percent in May to 189. Output has

climbed 17 percent since the March 1975 low, but remains almost 9 percent below the November 1973 high.

WEST GERMANY: The May index, unchanged from April at 150, represents a gain of almost 13 percent since the July 1975 low and is only 3.8 percent below the December 1973 peak.

FRANCE: Production is nearly 13 percent above the

May 1975 low and about 6 percent below the July-August 1974 high.

CANADA: Since the upturn began last November, output has advanced a total of 7.2 percent. At 148, the May index is only 1.3 percent below the March 1974 high.

UNITED STATES: The May index of 129.6 was only 1.7 percent below the June 1974 high and more recent

data indicate further increases.

UNITED KINGDOM: Maintaining a moderate pace of recovery, output rose 0.9 percent to 116. Although this is a total increase of 4.5 percent since the December low, production remains 11.2 percent below the October 1973 peak.



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS (Index, 1967=100)

JAPAN		
May 1975		165.0
April 1976		193.0
May 1976		189.0
WEST GERMANY		
May 1975		142.0
April 1976		150.0
May 1976		150.0
FRANCE		
May 1975		134.0
April 1976		151.0
May 1976		151.0
CANADA		
May 1975		138.0
April 1976		146.0
May 1976		148.0
UNITED STATES		
May 1975		113.7
April 1976		128.4
May 1976		129.6
UNITED KINGDOM		
May 1975		111.0
April 1976		115.0
May 1976		116.0

August's 0.5% Rise Continues Upward Trend in Industrial Output

Following an upward-revised 0.5-percent gain in July, industrial production rose a further 0.5 percent in August to 131.4. Advances in both July and August were concentrated in durable materials, business equipment, and construction

supplies. Since the turn-around began in April 1975, output has increased a total of 17.6 percent.

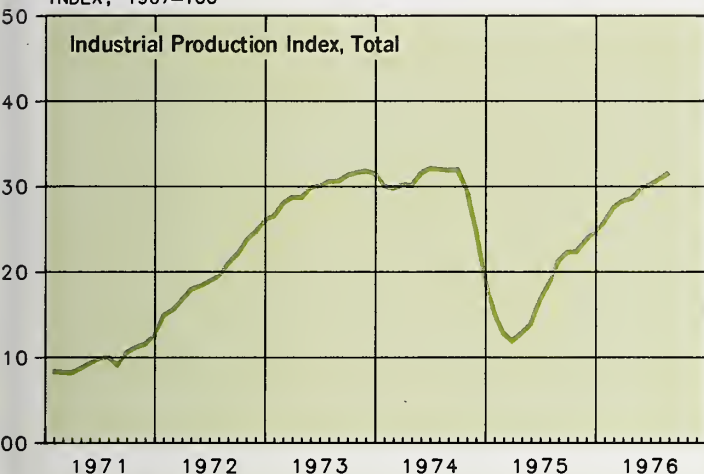
Manufacturing production rose an estimated 0.4 percent in August following a 0.7-percent gain in July. Mining output rose 1.3 percent to 113.2, almost recovering from a 1.5-percent drop in July. The utilities

index, which declined in June and July, edged up 0.2 percent.

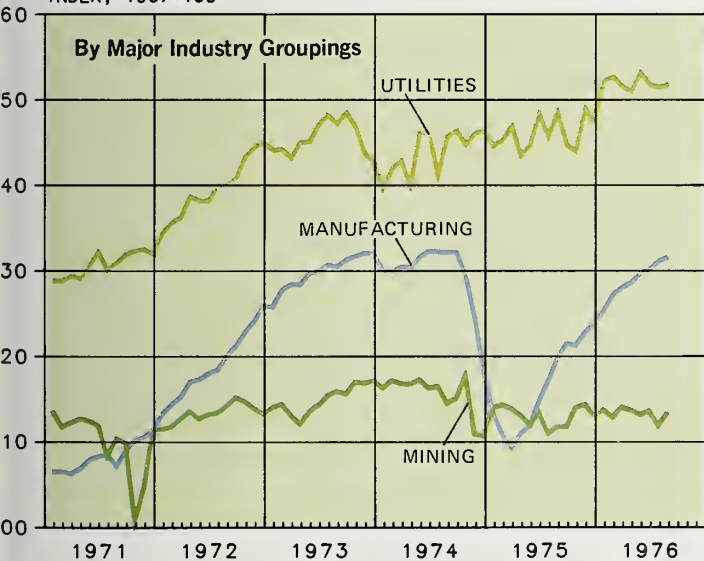
The materials index rose 0.9 percent in August compared to 0.8 percent in July. A continued strong advance in output of durable materials, despite a recent weakening in steel production, pushed the materials index to 133.2, almost 23 percent above the March 1975 low.

Final products rose 0.2 percent in August, about the same as in June and July. Following a revised 0.7-percent gain in July, business equipment rose a further 0.6 percent; consumer goods, however, was unchanged at 137.2. The rise in intermediate products was accelerated in August, boosted by a 1.1-percent gain in construction supplies.

INDEX, 1967=100

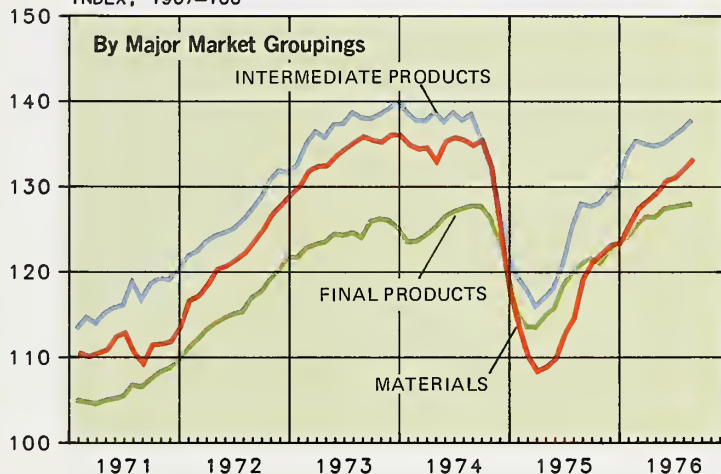


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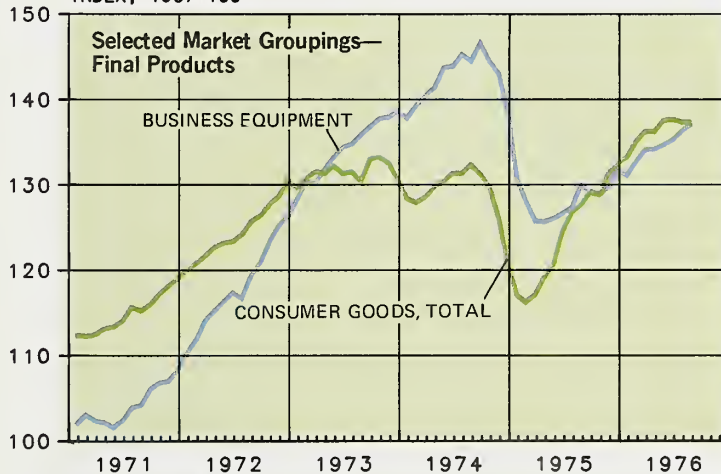


INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
Index, 1967=100			
TOTAL	121.0	130.7	131.4
INDUSTRY GROUPINGS			
Manufacturing	119.7	131.0	131.5
Mining	111.6	111.7	113.2
Utilities	148.3	151.3	151.6
MAJOR MARKET GROUPINGS			
Materials	119.0	132.0	133.2
Final Products	120.8	127.7	127.9
Consumer Goods	127.5	137.2	137.2
Equipment	111.4	114.6	115.3
Business Equipment	129.9	136.6	137.7
Intermediate Products	127.9	136.6	137.7
Construction Supplies	121.3	132.7	134.1

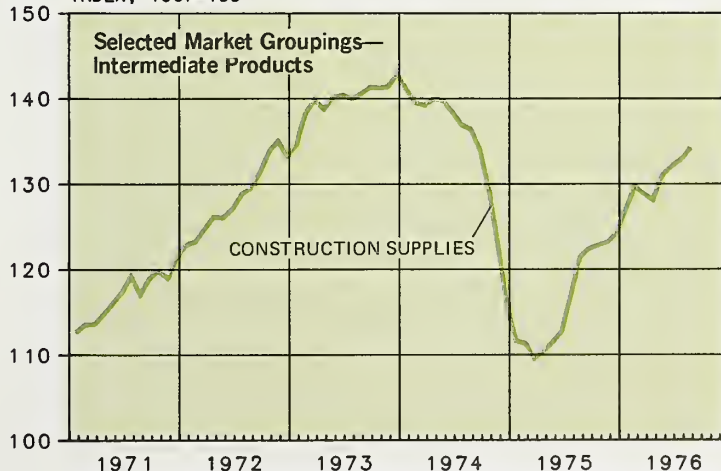
INDEX, 1967=100



INDEX, 1967=100



INDEX, 1967=100



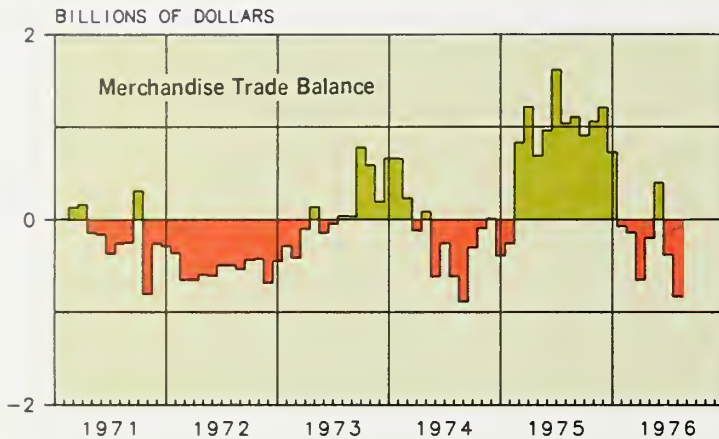
Records Set in Imports and Exports in July, but Deficit Persists

In July, total imports exceeded exports by \$827.1 million, the largest trade deficit since August 1974. With 6 of the 7 months in 1976 showing deficits, the cumulative total for 1976 has reached \$1.88 billion.

Exports expanded 3.1 percent to an adjusted \$10.02 billion, a new record high. Nonagricultural exports rose \$91 million to \$7.76 billion, led by increased exports of machinery. Agricultural exports increased \$123 million, with food exports making the largest contribution to the net gain.

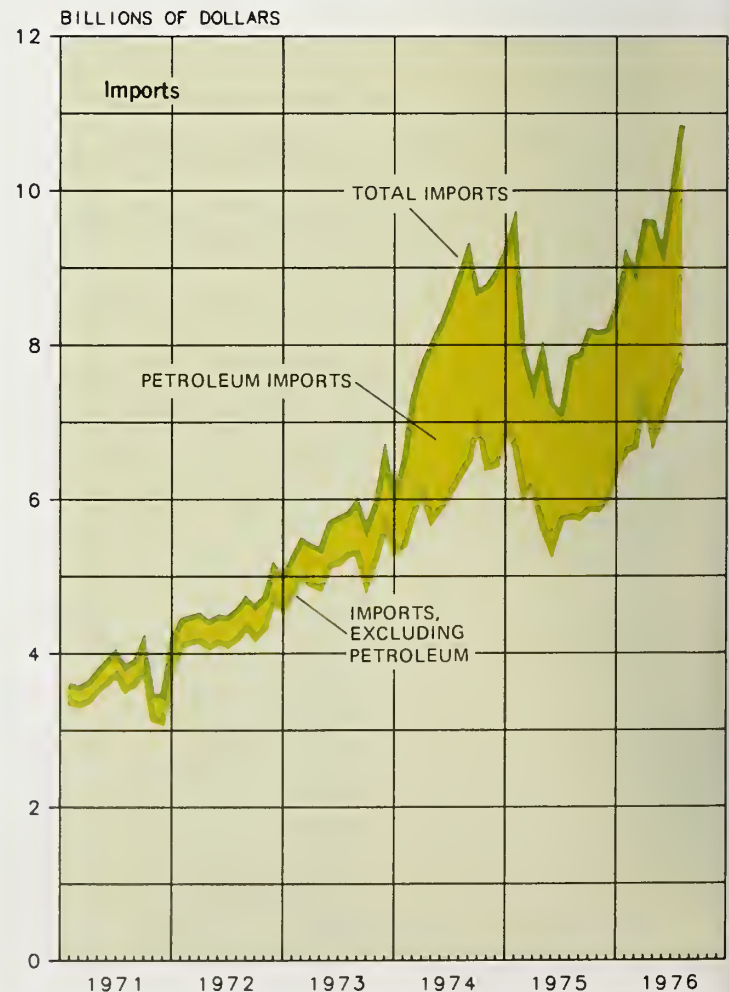
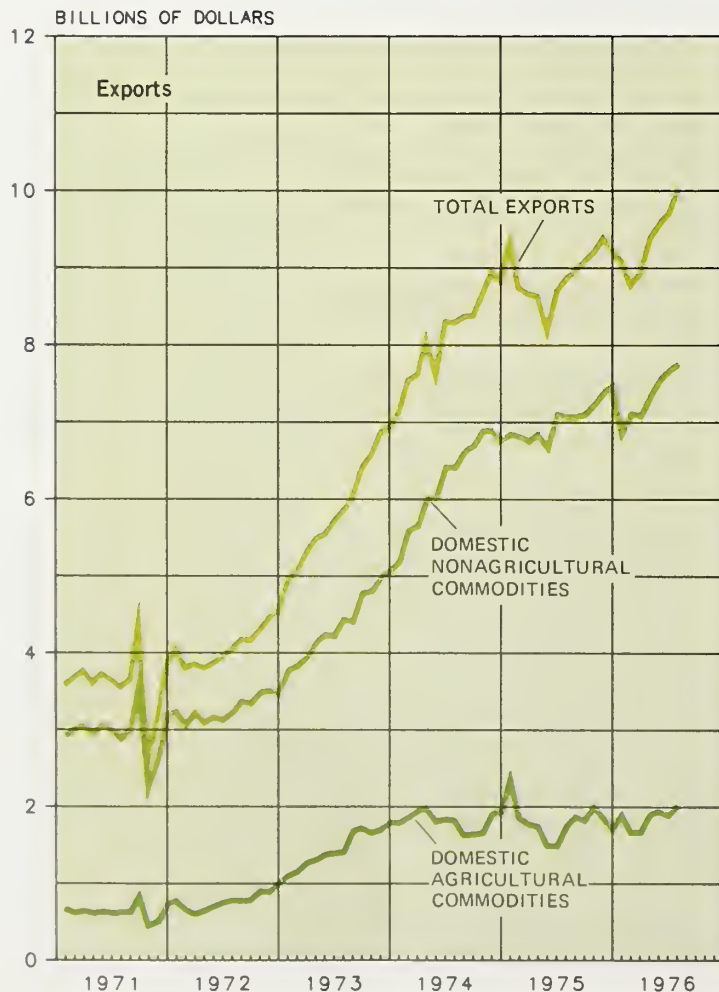
Total imports climbed 8.1 percent to an adjusted

\$10.85 billion, also a record. Petroleum imports reached record levels with an increase of \$527.3 million to \$3.13 billion. Other imports recorded a \$228 million increase to \$7.72 billion.



EXPORTS & IMPORTS	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
	Billions of Dollars		
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	1.039	-0.377	-0.827
EXPORTS, TOTAL*	8.87	9.72	10.02
Domestic Nonagricultural Commodities	7.08	7.67	7.76
Domestic Agricultural Commodities	1.75	1.90	2.03
IMPORTS, TOTAL*	7.83	10.04	10.85
Imports, Excluding Petroleum	5.79	7.49	7.72
Petroleum Imports	2.04	2.61	3.13

*Details may not add to total due to seasonal adjustment of individual series.



July Sales Dip 0.2% Inventories Increase for Seventh Month

Total manufacturing and trade sales declined \$351 million in July to \$188.7 billion. A \$21 million increase in manufacturers' sales was offset by decreases in retail and wholesale sales of \$186 million each.

Total sales declined 0.2 percent from June to July. During the same period in 1975, sales increased 2.1 percent. Combined sales for July 1976 still posted an 11.5-percent increase over July of a year ago.

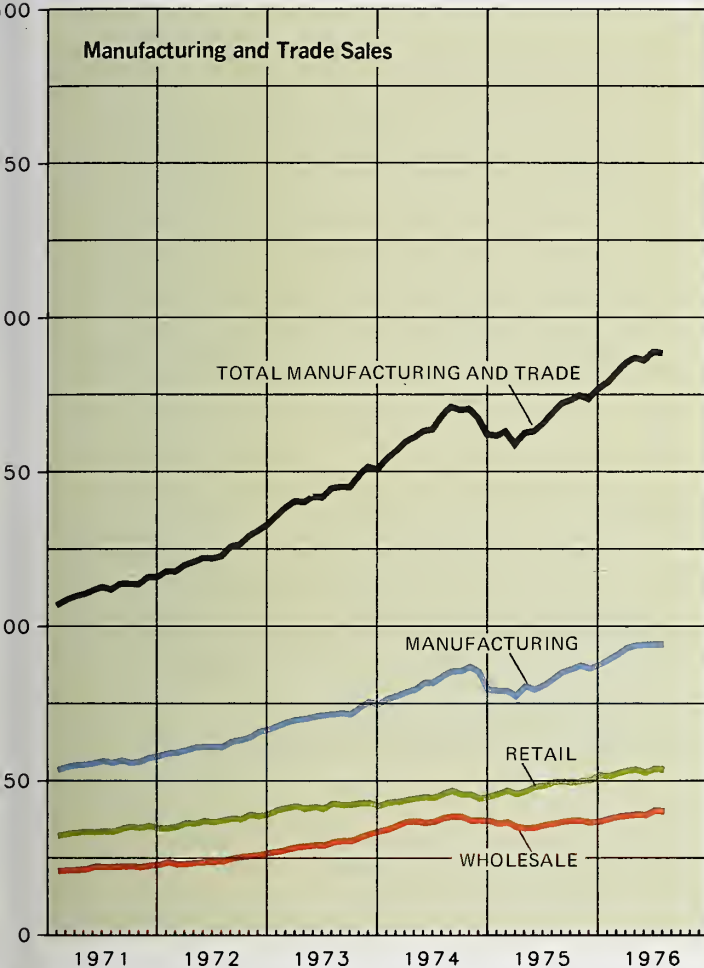
Continuing the upward trend of the past 6 months, total manufacturing and trade inventories increased \$1.5 billion to \$277.8 billion

in July. This represents increases of 0.6 percent from June and 5.5 percent from July 1975. A \$867 million increase in manufacturers' inventories accounted for 56 percent of the total increase. Retail inventories increased \$616 million, and wholesale inventories edged up \$60 million.

Combined inventories equaled 1.47 months of

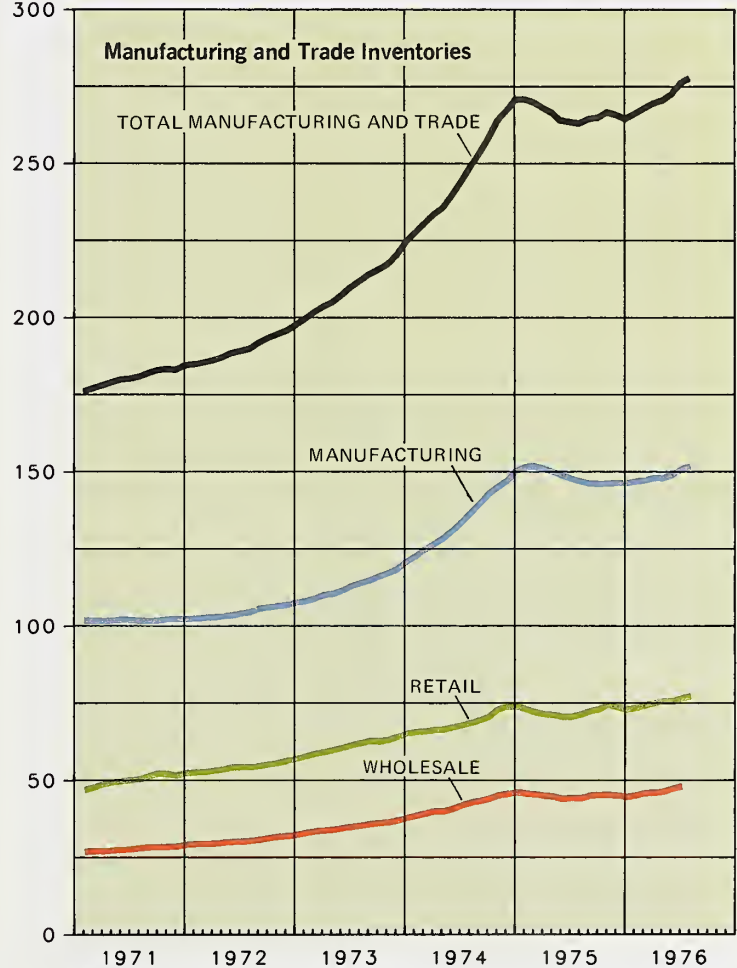
sales at the July rate. This represents a 0.7-percent increase from June. The manufacturing stock-to-sales ratio edged up to 1.61, reflecting more inventory accumulation than sales. Increased inventory, coupled with decreased sales, caused the retail and wholesale ratios to rise to 1.44 and 1.20, respectively.

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

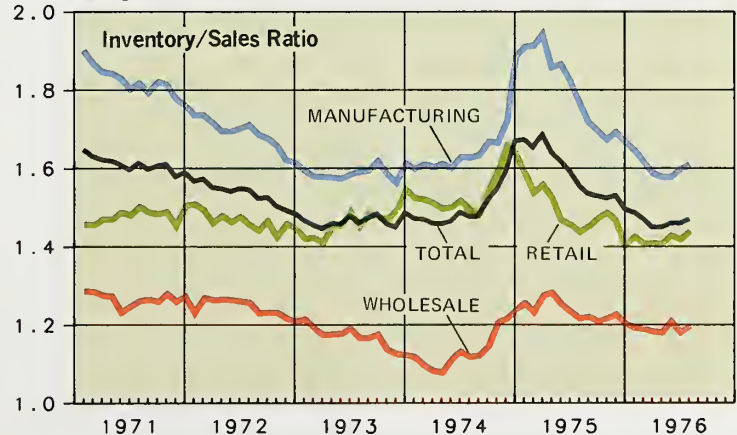


MANUFACTURING & TRADE SALES & INVENTORIES	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
SALES			
Billions of Dollars			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	169.3	189.0	188.7
Manufacturing	83.0	94.2	94.3
Retail Trade	49.7	54.0	53.8
Wholesale Trade	36.6	40.8	40.6
INVENTORIES			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	263.3	276.2	277.8
Manufacturing	147.2	150.9	151.8
Retail Trade	71.5	76.7	77.3
Wholesale Trade	44.7	48.6	48.7
INVENTORY-TO-SALES RATIOS			
Ratio			
Manufacturing and Trade, Total	1.56	1.46	1.47
Manufacturing	1.77	1.60	1.61
Retail Trade	1.44	1.42	1.44
Wholesale Trade	1.22	1.19	1.20

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



RATIO



August Retail Sales Rebound 2.3% After 0.3% July Decrease

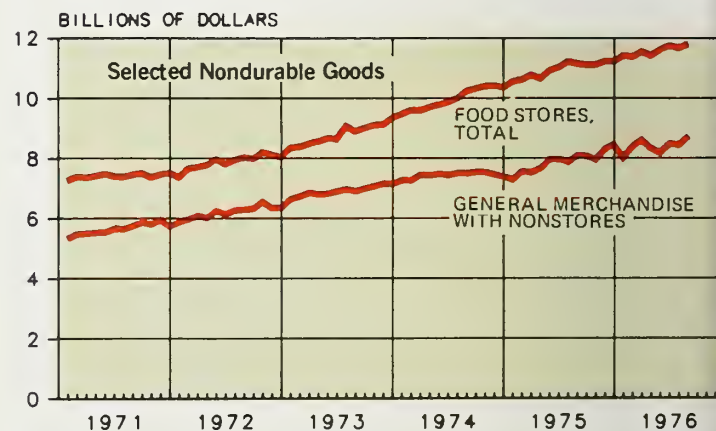
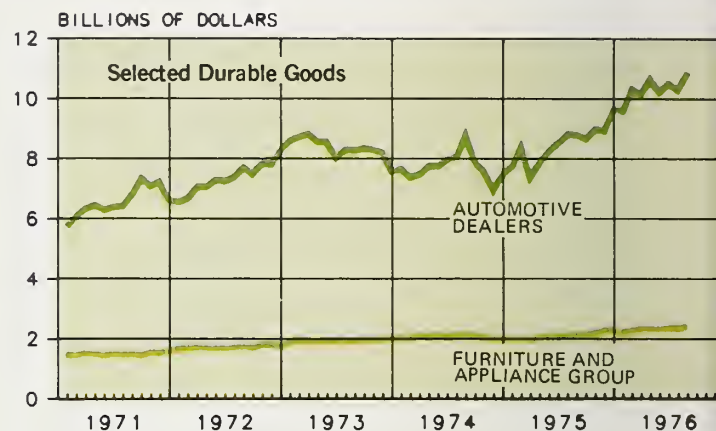
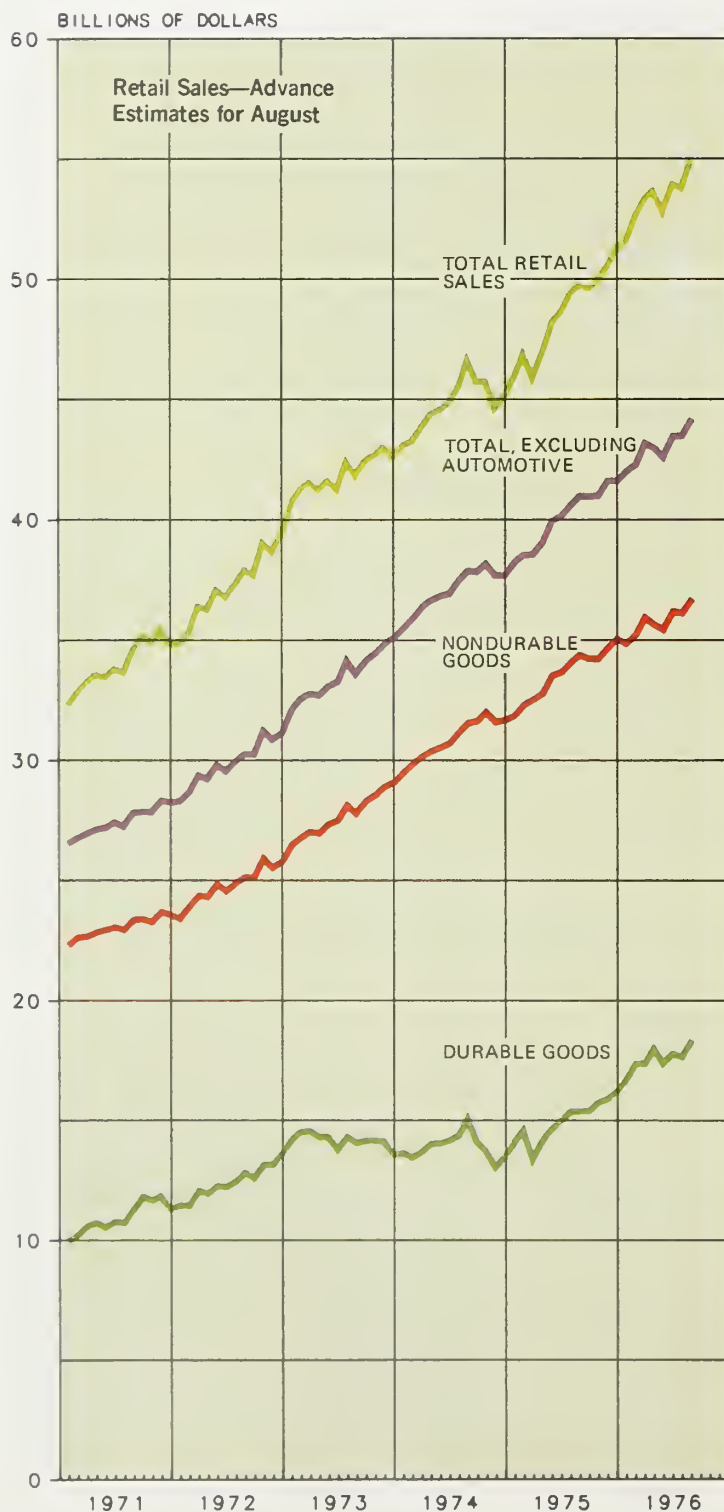
Rebounding from the decline posted in July, total retail sales advanced \$1.2 billion (2.3 percent) in August to \$55 billion. The July decrease, originally estimated at 1.2 percent, was revised to 0.3 percent on the basis of more complete

data. Almost all of the groups reporting data for August posted gains over the month, with about 45 percent of the total increase centered in sales of automotive dealers. Sales, excluding automotive dealers, which were virtually unchanged in July, rose \$670 million (1.5 percent) in August to \$44.1 billion.

Recovering from the \$124 million decrease posted in July, sales of durable goods rose \$668 million (3.8 percent) to \$18.3 billion. Automotive sales rose \$558 million, the largest dollar increase since February, to a new high of \$10.9 billion. Sales of the furniture and appliance group were valued at \$2.5 billion, an increase

of \$70 million (2.9 percent) from July.

Sales of nondurable goods rose \$560 million (1.6 percent) to \$36.7 billion. The increase in general merchandise sales—\$317 million (3.3 percent)—accounted for about half of the August gain. Sales of food stores rose \$111 million (0.9 percent) to \$11.8 billion.



RETAIL SALES— AUGUST ADVANCE	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
Billions of Dollars			
Retail Sales, Total	49.8	53.8	55.0
Total Sales, Excluding Automotive Group	41.0	43.5	44.1
Durable Goods	15.4	17.7	18.3
Automotive Dealers	8.8	10.3	10.9
Furniture and Appliance Group	2.2	2.4	2.5
Nondurable Goods	34.4	36.1	36.7
Food Stores, Total	11.2	11.7	11.8
General Merchandise Group With Nonstores	8.1	8.4	8.7

August Nondefense Capital Goods Orders Fall a Record 11.7%

According to advance data, new orders for nondefense capital goods (considered a barometer of capital spending plans by business) declined a record 11.7 percent (\$1.55 billion) in August to \$11.69 billion, after rising for 5 consecutive

months. A sharp increase (83.7 percent) in new orders for defense capital goods was partially offsetting.

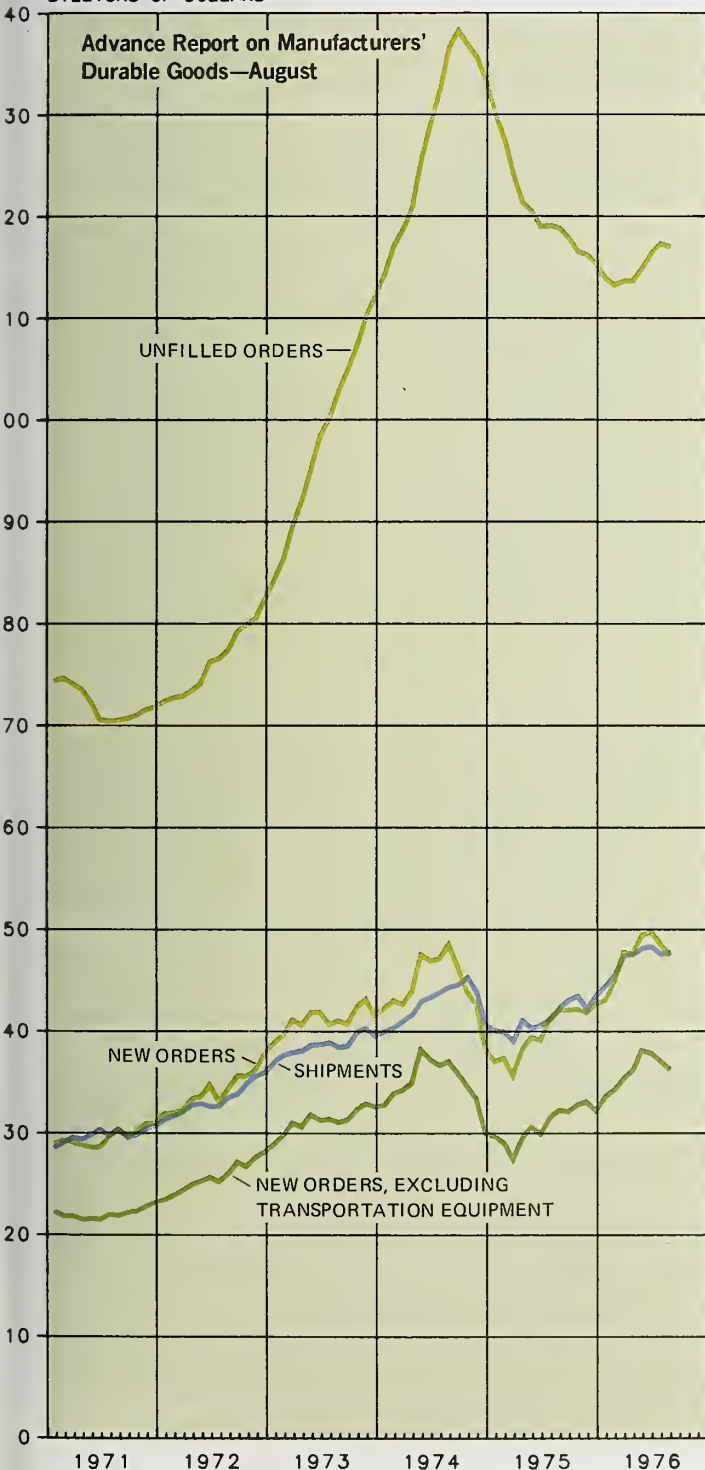
Overall, new orders continued to slip, down 2.2 percent (\$1.07 billion) to \$47.66 billion in August. Half of the August decline occurred in the primary metals industry where orders fell 6.6 percent (\$502 million) marking the third

consecutive month of decline. Machinery industries (down \$219 million) and transportation equipment (down \$298 million) accounted for the other half of the decline.

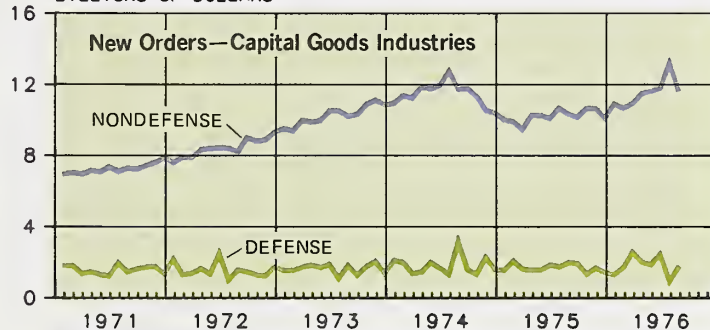
Shipments of durable goods increased 0.3 percent (\$152 billion) to \$47.93 billion after a 1.4-percent decline in July. Transportation (up \$70 million) and machinery industries

(up \$35 million) accounted for most of the increase. The backlog of unfilled orders declined \$275 million, the first contraction in 6 months.

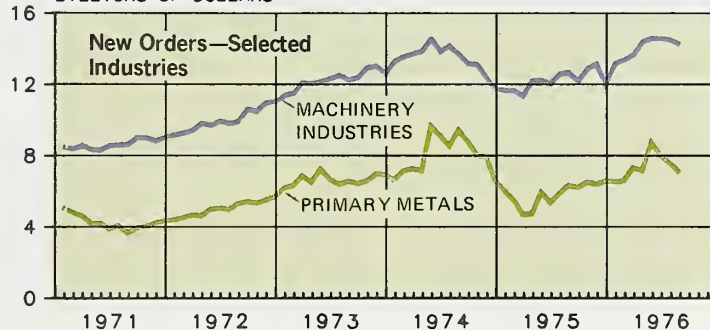
BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



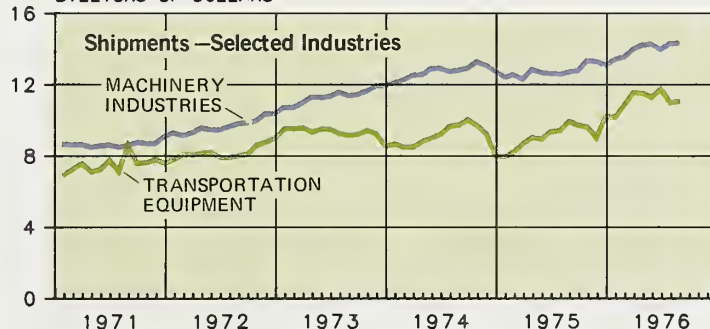
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BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



ADVANCE REPORT ON MANUFACTURERS' DURABLE GOODS

	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
Billions of Dollars			
New Orders for Durable Goods	42.18	48.72	47.66
Nondefense Capital Goods	10.39	13.24	11.69
Defense Capital Goods	2.55	.99	1.82
Machinery Industries	12.74	14.58	14.36
Primary Metals	6.40	7.66	7.16
New Orders, Excluding Transportation	32.42	37.24	36.47
Shipments of Durable Goods	42.44	47.78	47.93
Machinery Industries	12.77	14.35	14.39
Transportation Equipment	10.04	11.09	11.16
Unfilled Orders, Durable Goods	118.94	117.41	117.14

Fruits, Vegetables, Apparel, Gas Push CPI Up 0.5% in August

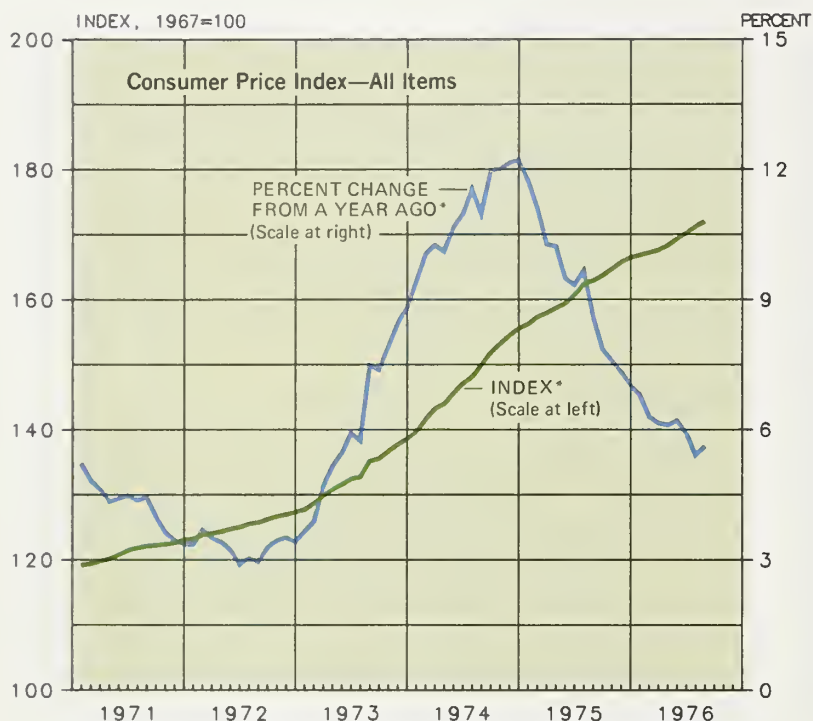
Consumer price increases continued the pattern of recent months. The all items index rose 0.5 percent in August (seasonally adjusted), maintaining the pace exhibited in June and July. The August advance, which translates into an annual

rate of 6 percent, stemmed from higher prices for a variety of goods and services, notably fruits and vegetables, apparel, and gasoline. The unadjusted index was 5.6 percent above August 1975 and was only 5.4 percent above 12 months earlier in July. These were the smallest year-to-year increases since April-May 1973.

The commodities index rose slightly more in August than in June or July, up 0.5 percent compared to 0.4 percent. The commodities less food group advanced 0.6 percent, the same as in July, and the services group maintained its 0.6 percent rate of increase for the third month.

EXPENDITURE CLASS—FOOD

The food index moved up a modest 0.3 percent in August following a 0.1-percent increase in July. Reversing a 3-month decline, prices for fruits and vegetables rose sharply in August—up 3 percent. A 1.4-percent drop in meats, poultry, and fish was partially offsetting.

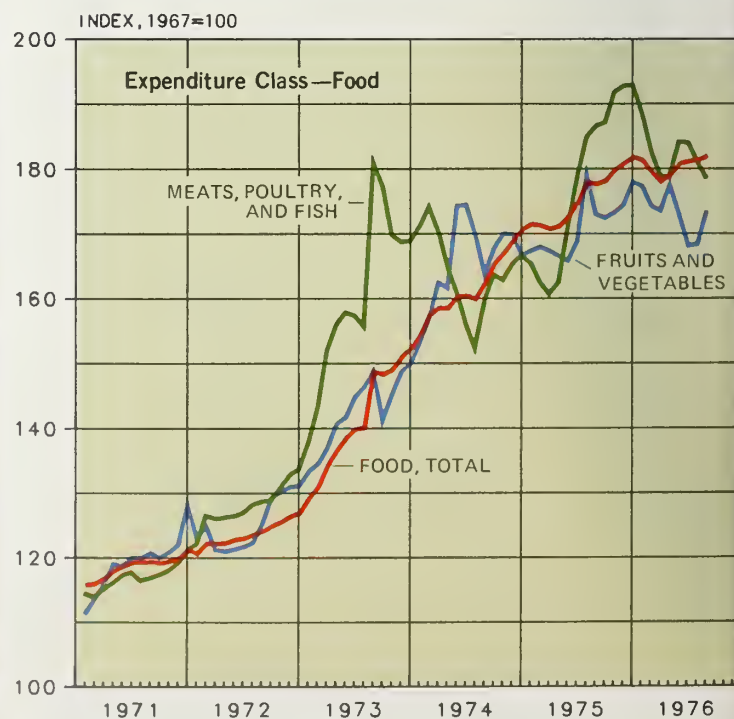
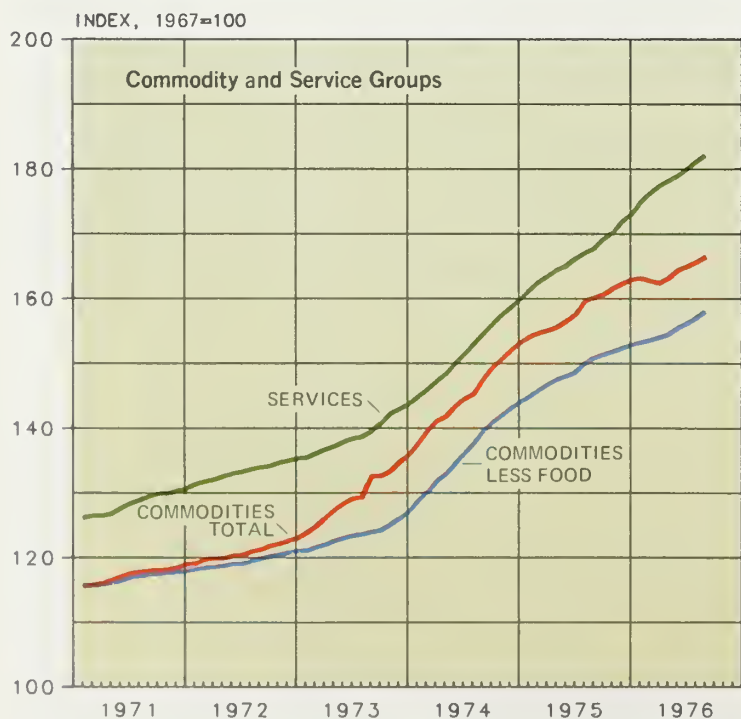


CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
ALL ITEMS, TOTAL* (Index, 1967-100)	162.8	171.1	171.9
Percent Change From a Year Ago*	+8.6	+5.4	+5.6

COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUPS	Index, 1967=100		
All Commodities, Total	160.1	165.6	166.4
Commodities Less Food	150.7	156.9	157.9
Services	167.6	181.0	182.0

EXPENDITURE CLASSES	AUG 1975	JULY 1976	AUG 1976
Food	177.5	181.2	181.8
Meats, Poultry, and Fish	186.5	181.0	178.5
Fruits and Vegetables	172.9	168.2	173.3
Housing	167.7	177.5	178.4
Fuel Oil and Coal	241.8	251.1	255.7
Health and Recreation	154.6	163.7	164.4
Medical Care Services	181.4	197.9	199.0
Transportation	152.7	166.1	167.5
Gasoline and Motor Oil	176.3	176.6	179.2
Transportation Services	151.9	174.7	175.5
Apparel and Upkeep	143.4	147.8	149.1
Apparel Commodities	142.3	145.8	147.4

*Not seasonally adjusted.



Housing

The housing index moved up 0.5 percent in August compared to 0.6 percent in July. The August advance reflects a larger increase in fuel oil and coal—up 1.8 percent to a new high of 255.7.

Apparel and Upkeep

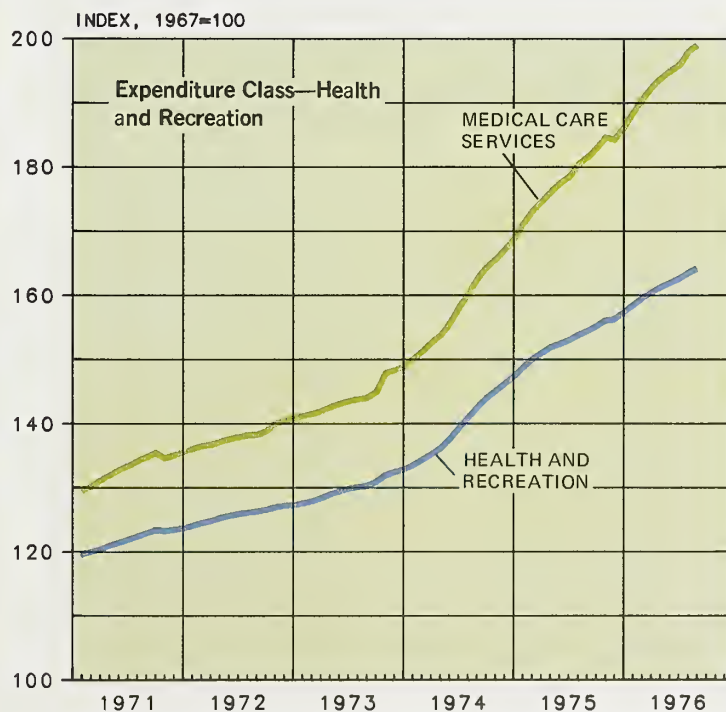
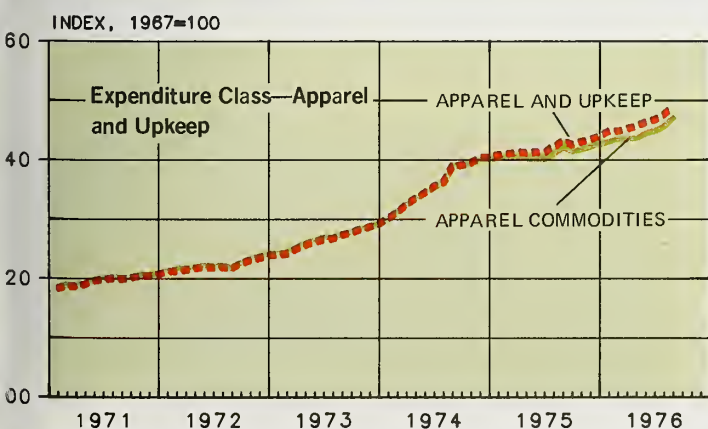
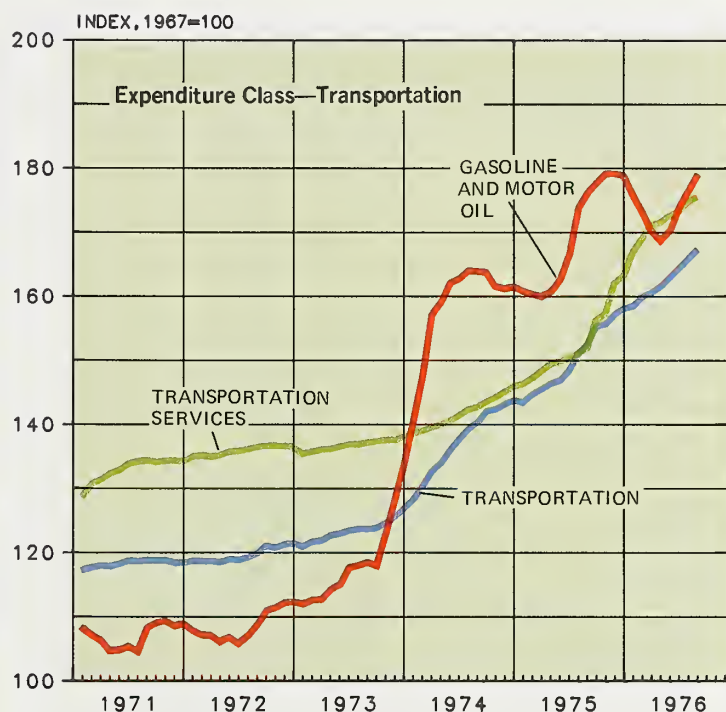
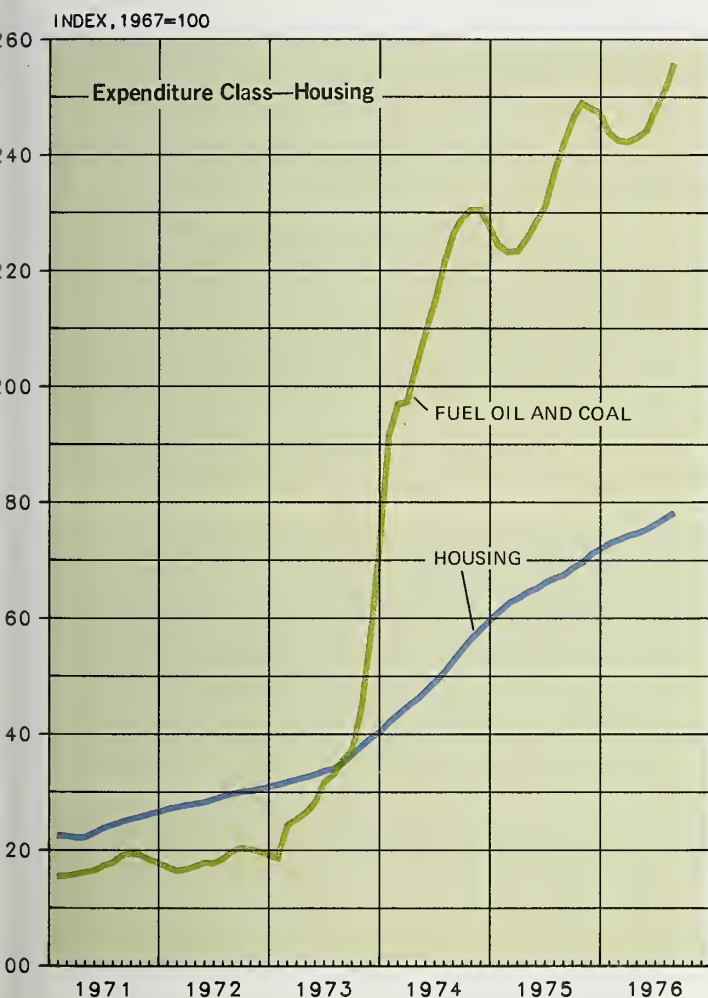
The apparel and upkeep index rose more in August than in July, up 0.9 percent compared with 0.6 percent. The apparel commodities index, which accounted for about one-third of the rise in nonfood commodities, increased 1.1 percent, the largest advance in 2 years.

Transportation

The transportation index rose 0.8 percent, slightly less than in recent months. Gasoline and motor oil increased 1.5 percent, the same as in July; but transportation services rose less due to a smaller increase in auto insurance and a slight decline in public transportation.

Health and Recreation

Health and recreation rose 0.4 percent in August following a 0.6-percent gain in July. The smaller increase reflects a slower rise in the cost of medical care services—up 0.6 percent, about half the increase posted in July.



Lower Farm, Food, Feed Prices Edge Wholesale Index Down in August

The unadjusted wholesale price index declined 0.3 percent in August to 183.7. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the August index declined 0.1 percent; only the third time in 1976 that it has declined.

The decline on a seasonally-adjusted basis was caused entirely by lower prices for both farm products and processed foods and feeds. Indexes for farm products and processed foods and feeds both declined 2.9 percent following smaller July decreases of about 1 percent.

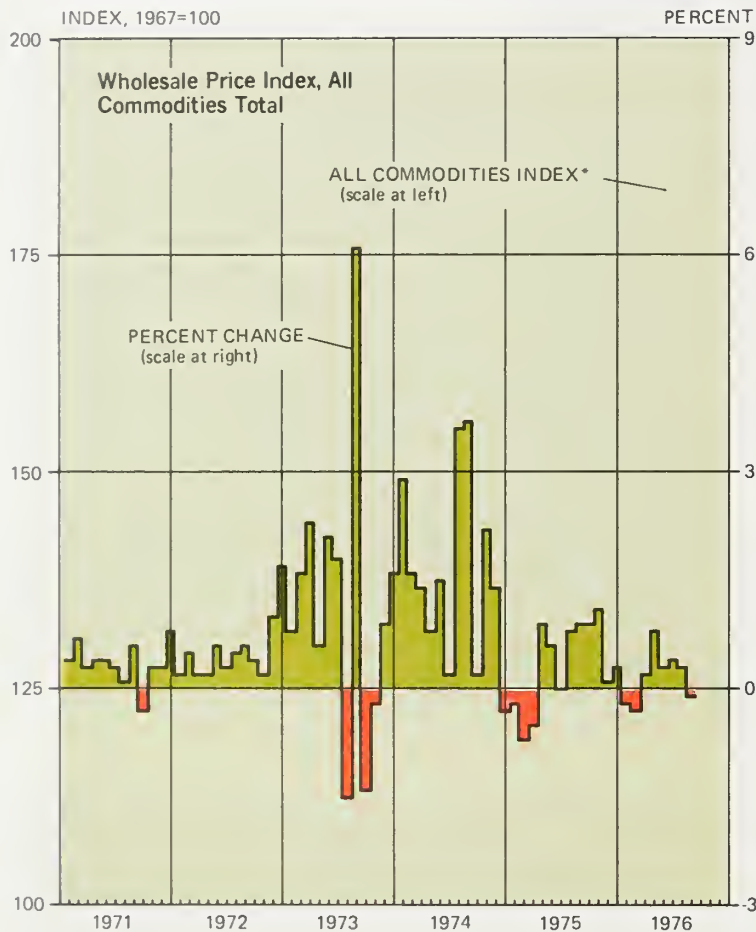
Among farm products, prices for plant and animal fibers

dropped 13.5 percent, after rising a total of 22.4 percent since February. Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds declined 10 percent after reporting increases in each of the 3 previous months.

Within the processed food and feed groups, sugar and confectionery decreased 9.4 percent to 186.3—the lowest level since August 1974. Animal fats and oils

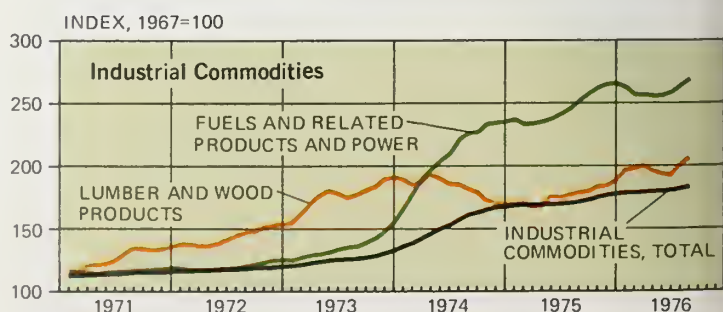
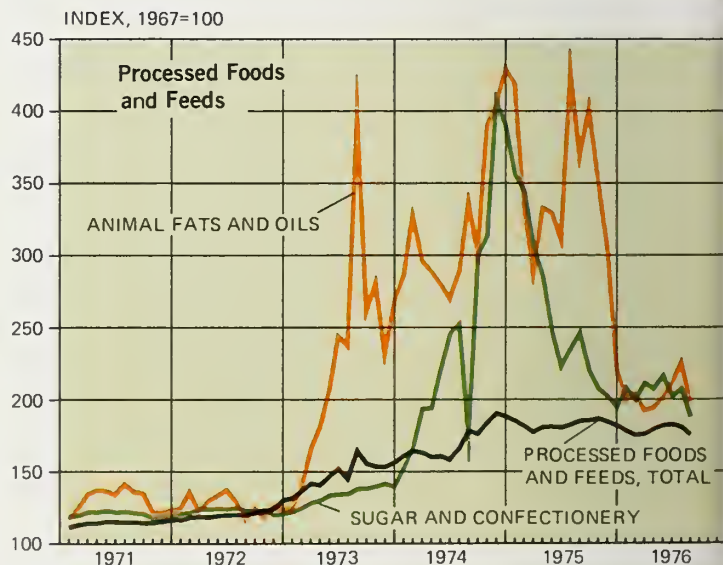
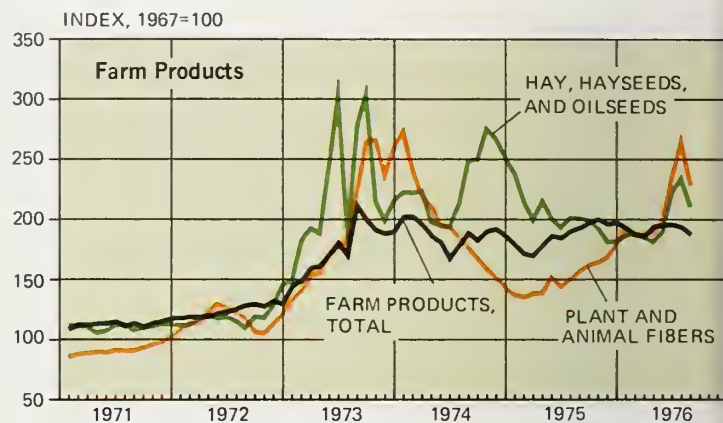
1974. Animal fats and oils declined for the first time in 5 months.

The industrial commodities index rose 0.7 percent, about the same as in July and June. Fuels and related products and power continued to rise, increasing 1.8 percent. Lumber and wood products rose 2.7 percent to a new high of 206.7.



WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX	AUG. 1975	JULY 1976	AUG. 1976
ALL COMMODITIES, TOTAL* (Index, 1967=100)	176.7	184.3	183.7
Percent Change From Preceding Month, Seasonally Adjusted	0.9	0.3	-0.1
Index, 1967=100			
Farm Products	192.7	193.4	187.7
Plant and Animal Fibers	157.2	265.8	229.9
Hay, Hayseeds and Oilseeds	199.3	233.0	209.6
Processed Foods and Feeds	184.8	180.8	175.6
Animal Fats and Oils	368.7	226.2	199.2
Sugar and Confectionery	244.9	205.6	186.3
Industrial Commodities	171.5	181.0	183.0
Fuel and Related Products and Power	250.1	261.9	266.7
Lumber and Wood Products	179.0	201.3	206.7

*Not seasonally adjusted.



Farmers' Prices Down 4% by Mid-August; Costs Dip Only 0.5%

The index of prices received by farmers for their products decreased 8 points (4 percent) to 187 during the month ended August 15. This was the sharpest decline since November 1975.

Prices paid by farmers for commodities and services,

interest, taxes, and farm wage rates edged down 1 point (0.5 percent) from the revised July index.

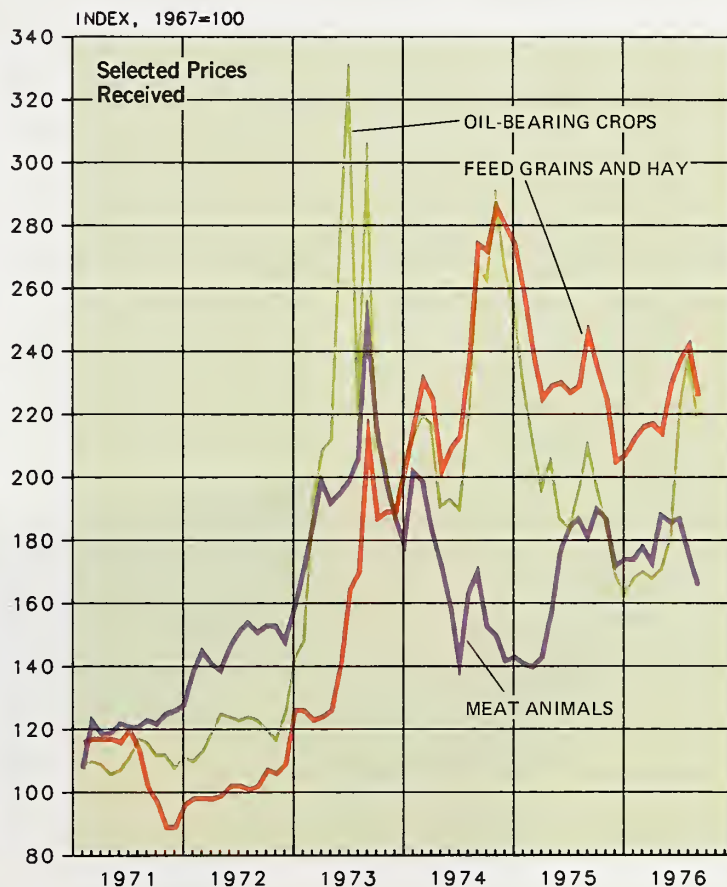
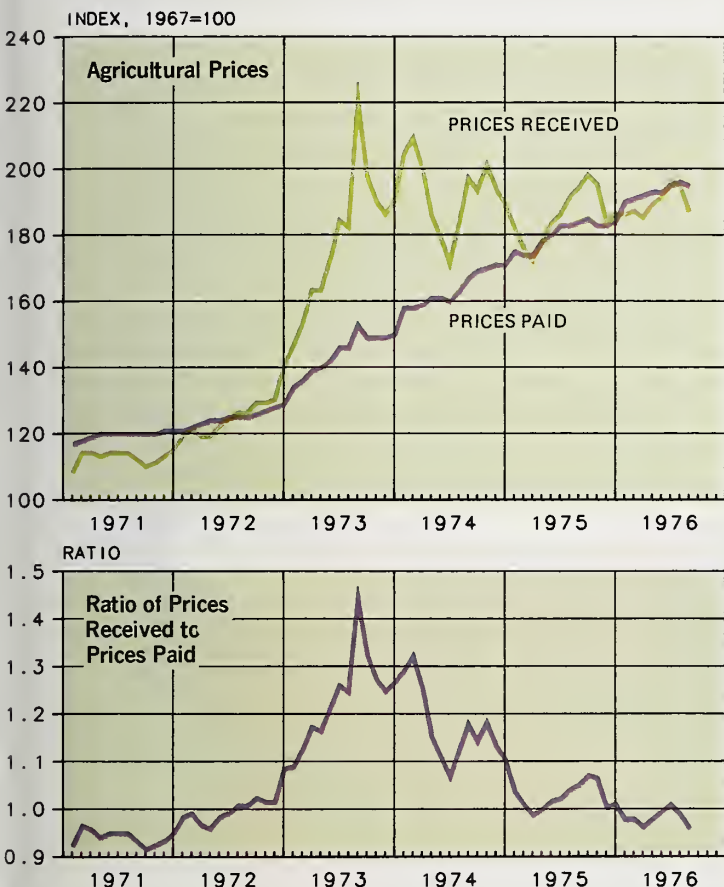
The ratio of prices received to prices paid decreased to 96 percent. This was the lowest ratio since March 1976 and, before then, the lowest ratio was recorded in April 1972.

Meat Animal Prices Down 6%; Oil-Bearing Crops Decline 9%

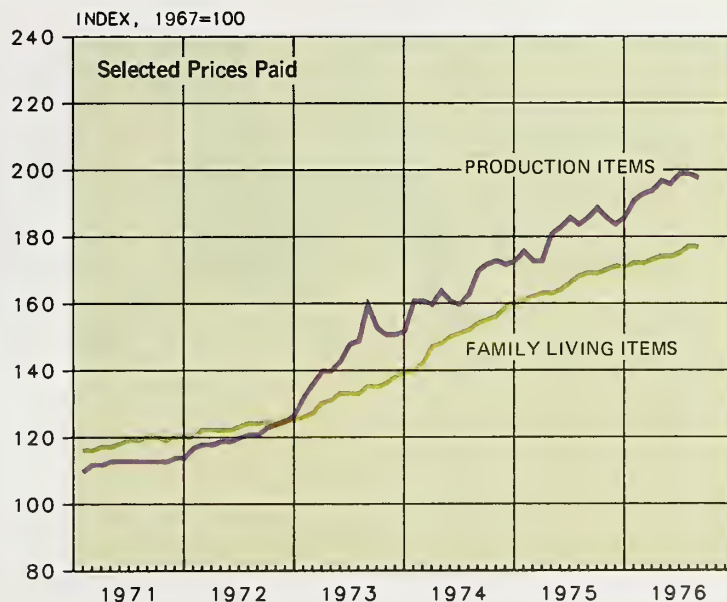
The index of prices received by farmers for meat animals declined 10 points (6 percent) to 166; hog prices, showing the largest decline, were down \$5.10 per cwt to \$42.60. Feed grains and hay decreased 16 points (7 percent) to 226. Oil-bearing crops

dropped 21 points (9 percent) to 219; soybeans at \$6.07 per bushel were 66 cents lower than in mid-July.

The production goods index was 1 point (0.5 percent) below mid-July. Lower prices for feed and feeder livestock more than offset higher prices for building and fencing materials. The family living index was unchanged.



AGRICULTURAL PRICES	AUG. 15, 1975	JULY 15, 1976	AUG. 15, 1976
Index, 1967=100			
Prices Received by Farmers	194	195	187
Meat Animals	181	176	166
Feed Grains and Hay	246	242	226
Oil-Bearing Crops	211	240	219
Prices Paid by Farmers	184	196	195
Family Living Items	169	177	177
Production Items	186	199	198



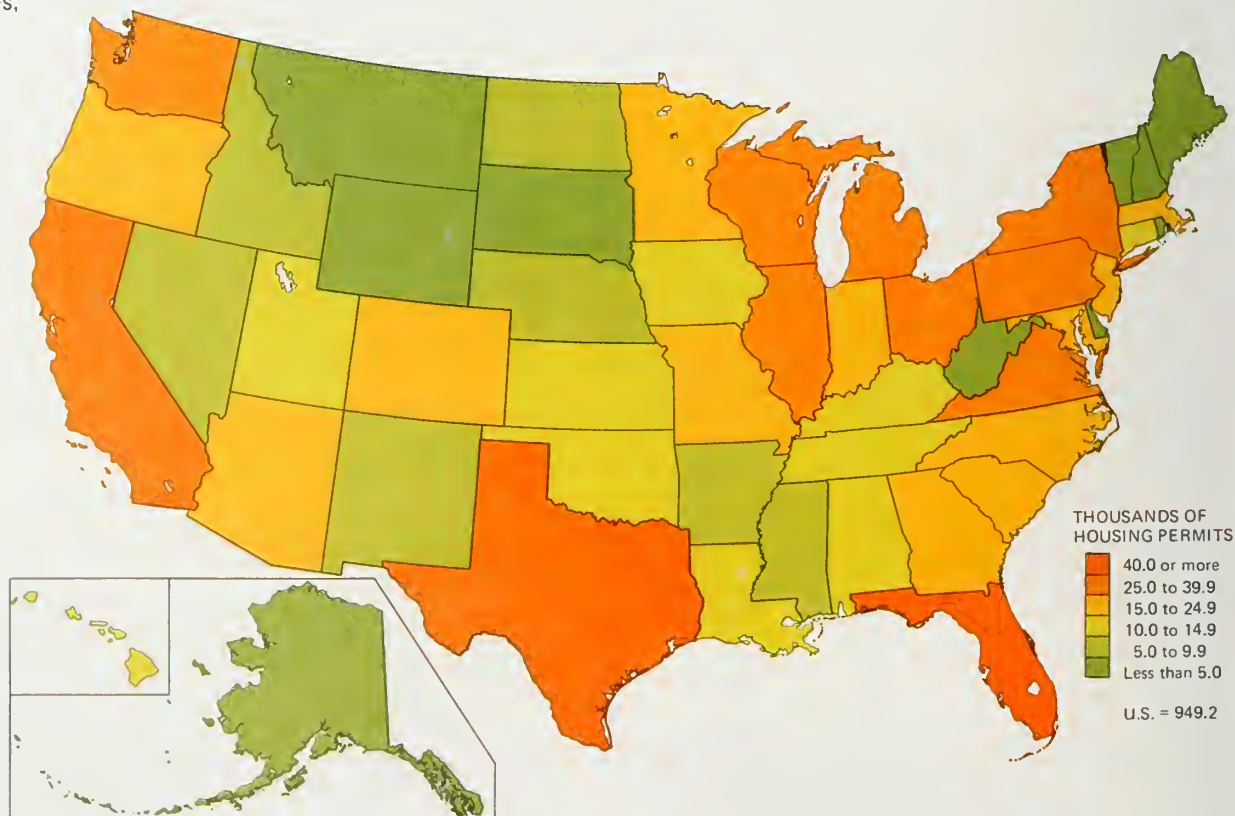
California, Texas, Florida, Illinois Lead in '75 Housing Permits

More than a quarter of all new housing units authorized by permits in 1975 were concentrated in California, Texas, Florida, and Illinois. Of the 949,234 units authorized for the United States in 1975, 281,311 were in these four States. The total

authorized in California was 131,248; Texas, 62,749; Florida, 47,989; and Illinois, 39,325. Other leading States in authorized housing were Ohio, Michigan, Washington, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. These six together with the four leaders accounted for more than half of the new units authorized.

The northernmost Northeastern States as well as the Midwestern States were characterized by low levels of housing permit authorizations. Vermont authorized the lowest number of housing permits—1,768 units.

New Public and Private Housing Units Authorized in 14,000 Permit-Issuing Places, by State: 1975



Permit Authorizations Drop 12.8% in U.S. From 1974 to 1975

The number of housing permits authorized in the United States declined 12.8 percent between the years 1974 and 1975.

Even though Texas and Florida reported high 1975 levels of permit authorizations, the numbers declined

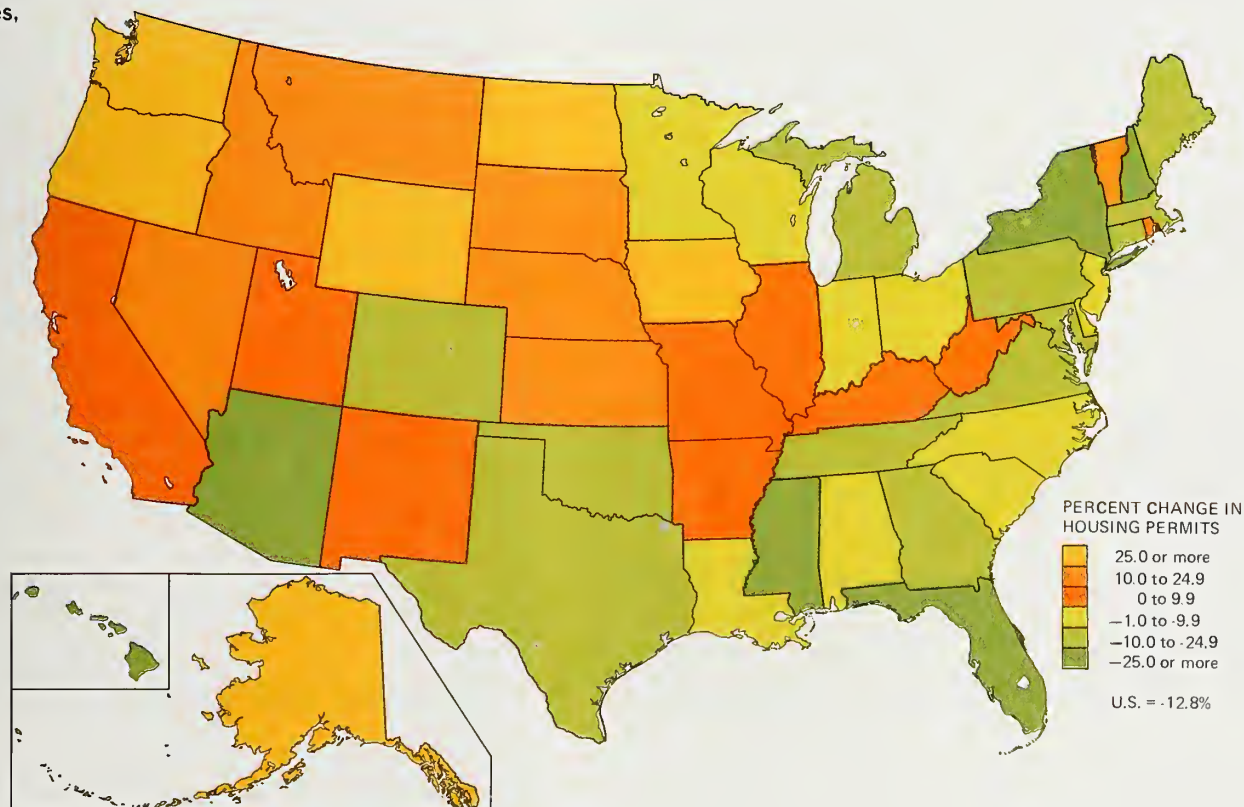
10.3 percent and 56.7 percent, respectively, from 1974. The 56.7-percent Florida decline was the highest in the Nation. California and Illinois reported increases of 1.7 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively.

States recording high percent increases were concentrated in the Midwestern and Northwestern

States. North Dakota rose 50 percent during this period, the highest increase among the States.

In most Northeastern and Southern States, there was a trend for declines in permit authorizations between 1974 and 1975. Authorizations in New York showed the greatest decline in the Northeastern region—36.9 percent.

Percent change in
New Public and
Private Housing
Units Authorized
in 14,000 Permit-
Issuing Places,
by State:
1974-1975



August Housing Starts Gain 11%; Multifamily Structures Set Pace

Housing starts for August rose 11 percent to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,542,000 units. The August rate was 22 percent ahead of the August 1975 pace of 1,264,000 units. Units in multifamily structures, up 86,000 units, led the overall

increase. Single-family units rebounded 5.8 percent to a rate of 1,195,000 units after the July decline.

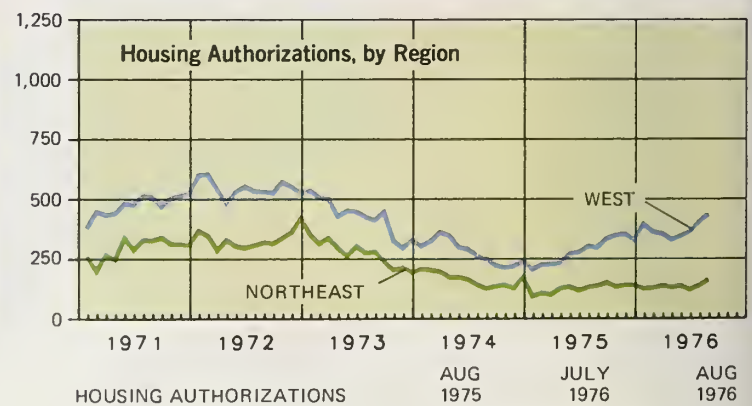
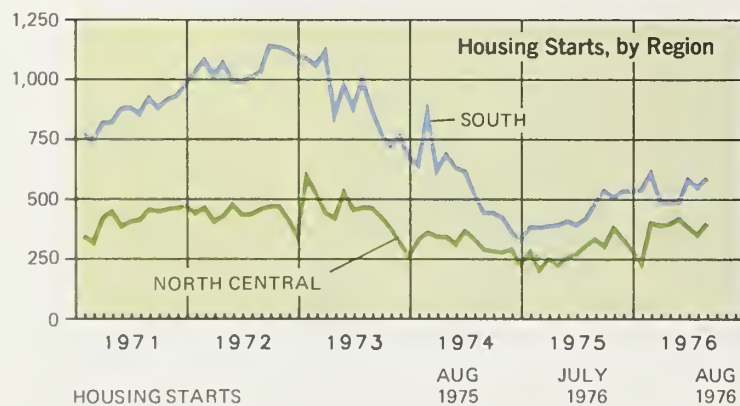
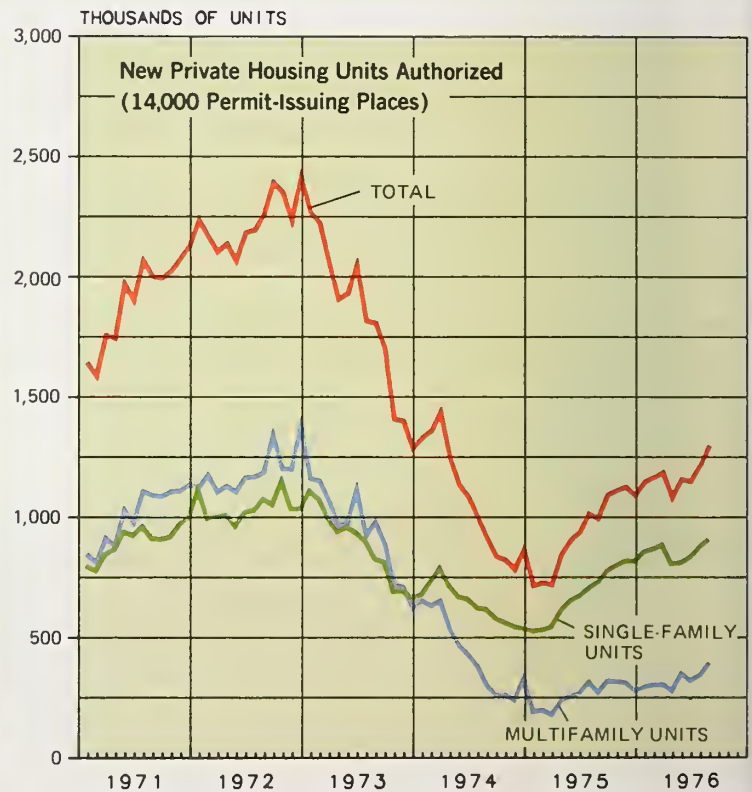
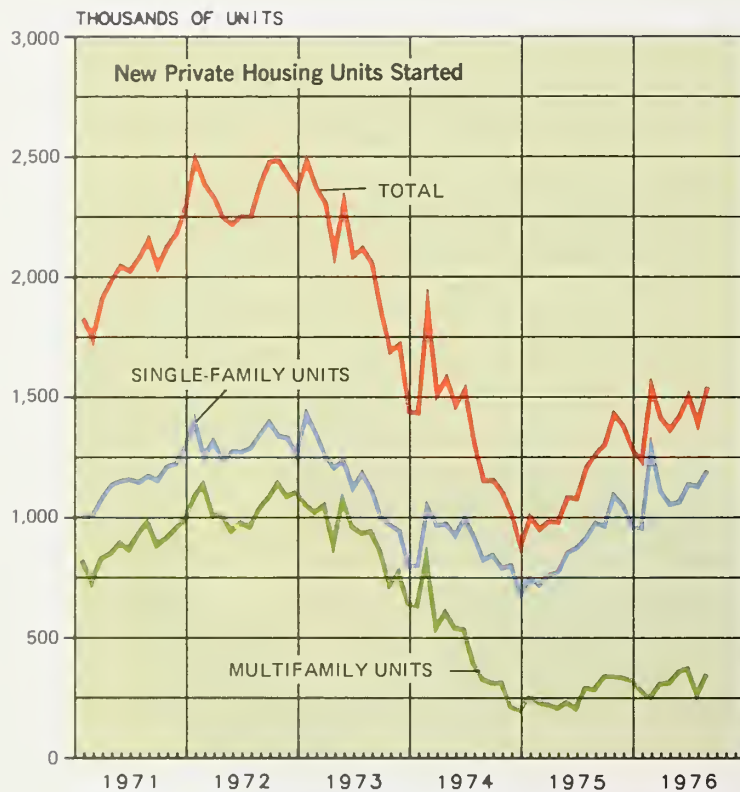
Starts were up in all regions, with the North Central having the largest gain, 47,000 units (13.2 percent).

July-to-August Permits Increase 6.8%; Year-Long Rise Is 30%

Privately-owned housing construction was authorized in August at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,298,000 units in 14,000 permit-issuing places, a 6.8-percent increase from revised July figures and 30 percent above August 1975.

August's increase was paced by a 51,000-unit increase in multifamily structure permits.

Permit activity rose in all regions except the South. The Northeast posted the largest gain—17 percent (24,000 units).



	Thousands of Units		
TOTAL UNITS STARTED	1,264	1,391	1,542
Single-Family Units	979	1,130	1,195
Units in Multifamily Structures	285	261	347
BY REGION			
Northeast	150	136	164
North Central	338	355	402
South	484	548	587
West	292	352	389

	Thousands of Units		
TOTAL UNITS AUTHORIZED	998	1,215	1,298
Single-Family Units	725	870	902
Units in Multifamily Structures	273	345	396
BY REGION			
Northeast	140	141	165
North Central	249	280	313
South	317	395	391
West	292	399	429

Public Building Drop Paces 1.5% Decline in New Construction

In July, the value of new construction work done declined 1.5 percent to an annual rate of \$141.5 billion (in current dollars), \$2.2 billion below the upwardly revised level of activity in June.

As measured in constant 1967 dollars, new construction activity dropped \$2 billion to \$70.2 billion, the lowest level since August 1975.

Public construction, dropping 7.4 percent to \$17.4 billion, accounted for about two-thirds of the decline in construction activity.

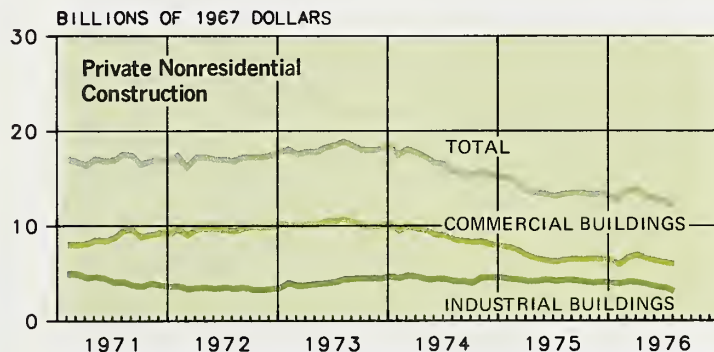
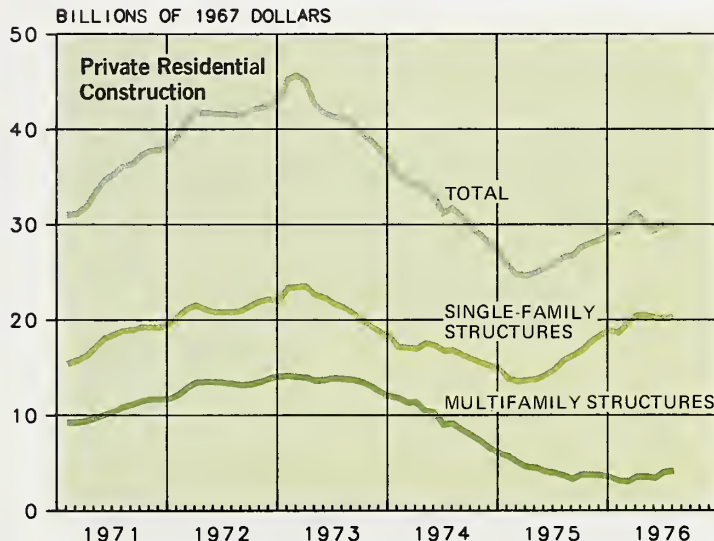
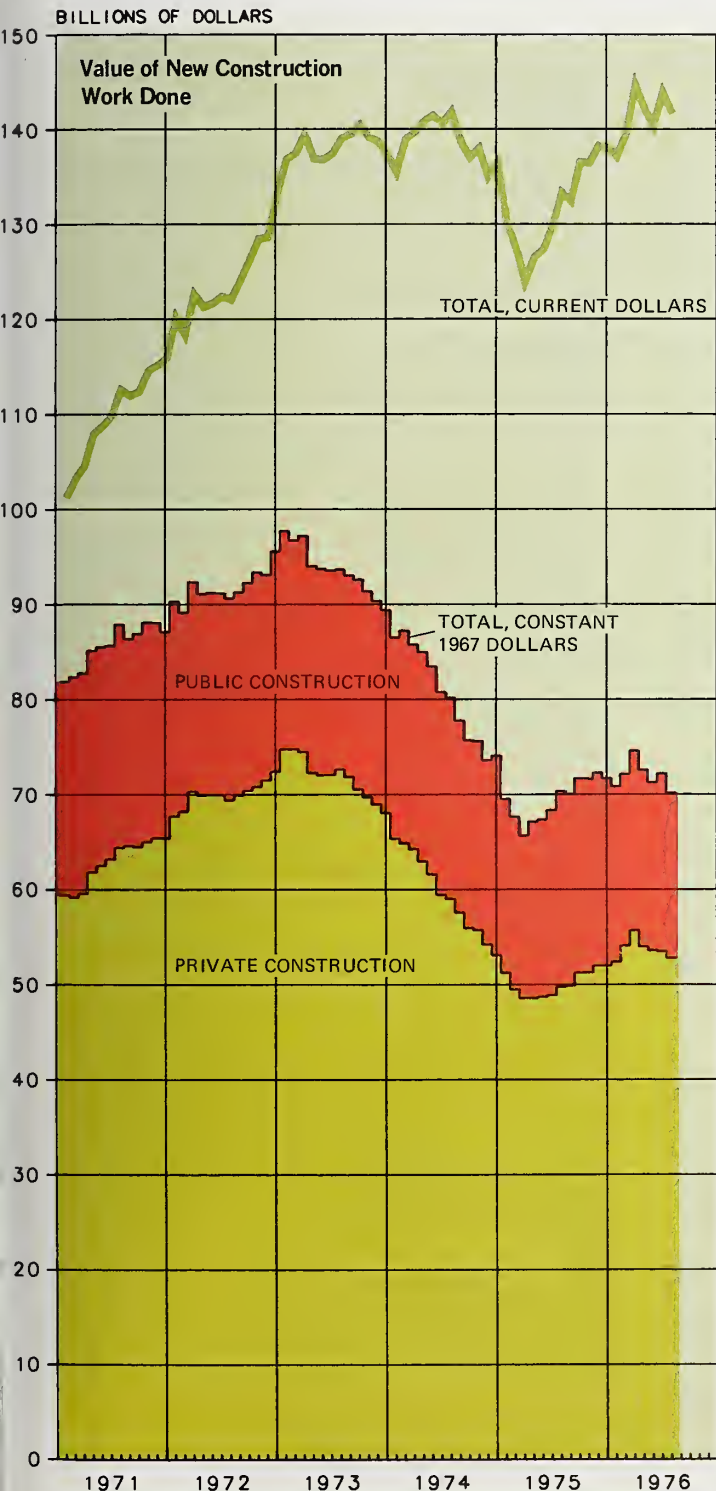
Private construction dropped \$0.7 billion to an annual pace of \$52.8 billion.

Residential Building Gains; Industrial Construction Falls

The July decline reflected a \$0.5 billion decline to \$11.9 billion in nonresidential construction that was partially offset by a \$0.2 billion increase to \$30 billion in the annual rate of residential construction.

Most of the decline in new nonresidential construction occurred in the industrial buildings component, which dropped 11.8 percent to \$3 billion, a 5-year low.

Both major components of residential housing—single-family and multifamily structures—recorded small increases. Single-family units rose 1 percent and multiunit structures rose 2.6 percent.



VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
Billions of Dollars			
CURRENT DOLLARS, TOTAL	133.1	143.7	141.5
CONSTANT 1967 DOLLARS, TOTAL	70.3	72.2	70.2
Private Construction	49.8	53.5	52.8
Residential Buildings	26.5	29.8	30.0
Single-Family Structures	15.6	20.0	20.2
Multifamily Structures	3.6	3.9	4.0
Nonresidential Buildings	13.2	12.4	11.9
Commercial	6.3	6.0	5.9
Industrial	4.2	3.4	3.0
Public Construction	20.6	18.8	17.4

South, West Receive Most 1975 Federal Construction Jobs

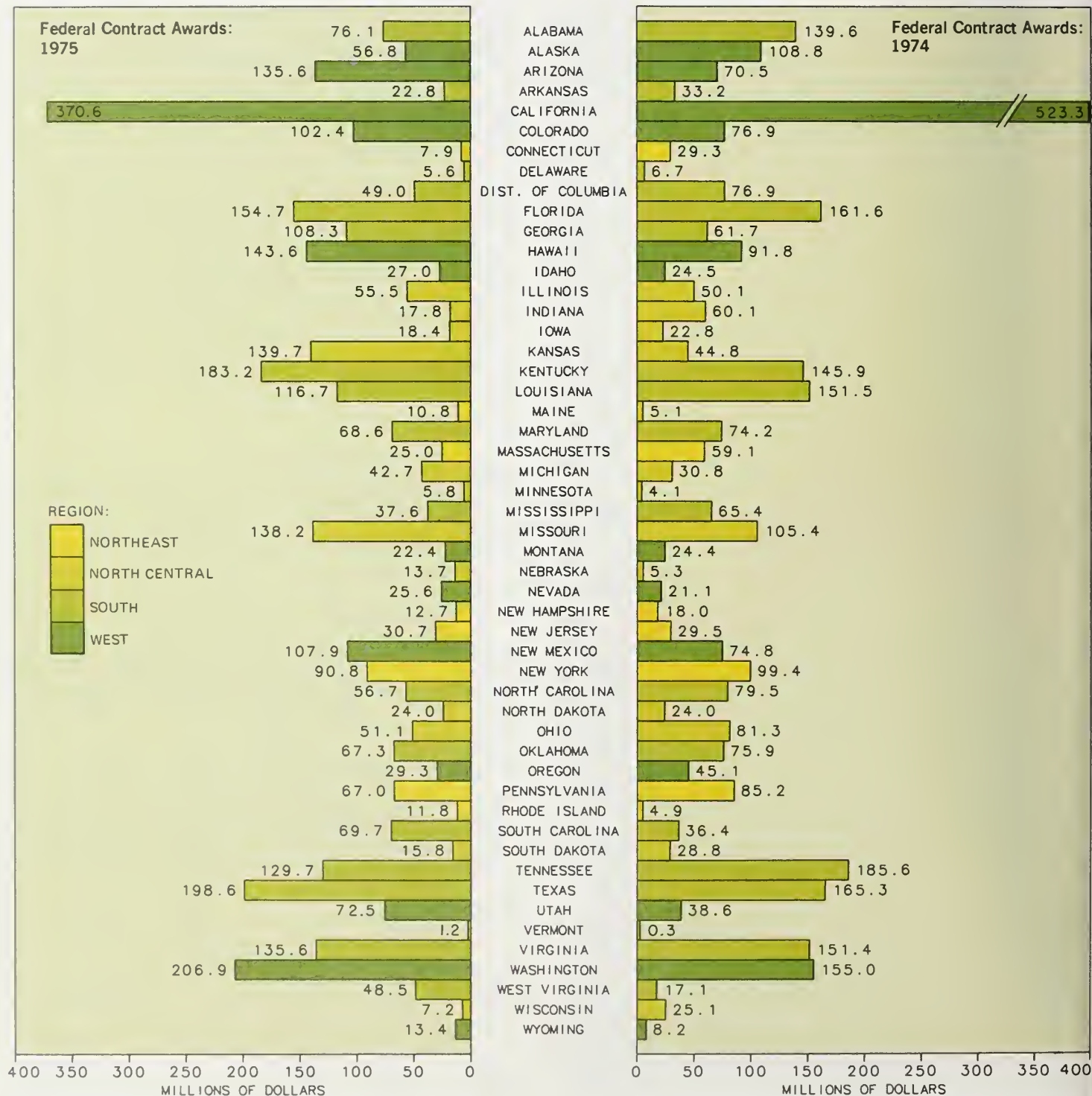
Federal contract awards in 1975 amounted to \$3.78 billion, which was a 1.2-percent increase over the 1974 amount of \$3.74 billion. (A Federal contract award is a contract that has been awarded to

build a Federally owned construction project.)

The region totals in 1975 were: Northeast—\$257.9 million (down 22 percent from 1974); North Central—\$529.9 million (up 10 percent from 1974); South—\$1.3 billion (down 6 percent from 1974); and West—\$1.31 billion (up 4 percent from 1974). California was the State

with the highest 1975 awards, a total of \$370.6 million, while Vermont was the lowest with \$1.2 million.

NOTE: \$152.1 million in 1975 and \$31.9 million in 1974 were not allocated to States due to projects crossing State boundaries.



Capital Spending for 1976 Expected To Total \$121 Billion

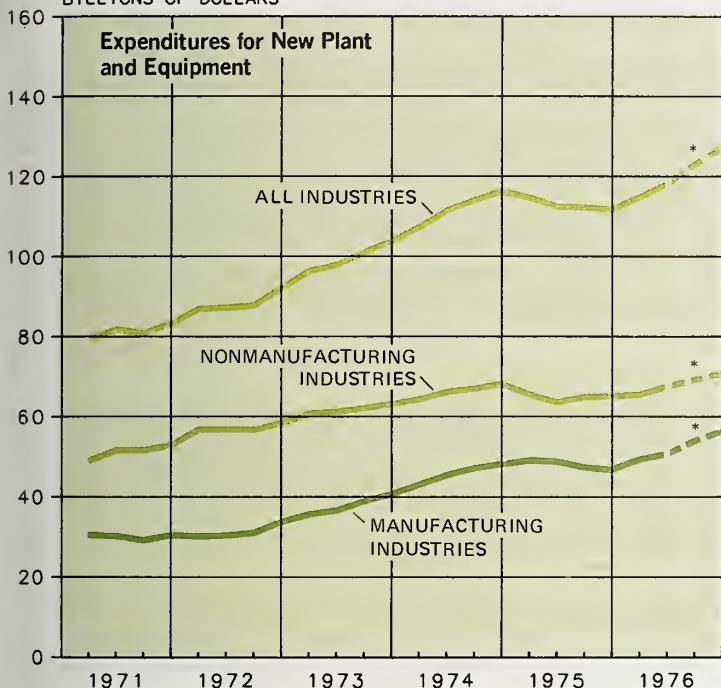
According to the survey conducted in July and August, actual spending for new plant and equipment rose 3 percent during the second quarter of 1976 to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$118.1 billion. This was about 2.5 percent below the

May projection, chiefly reflecting downward revisions in nondurable goods, public utilities, and communications. However, increases of 4.1 percent and 3.3 percent are planned for the third and fourth quarters, respectively, bringing the 1976 total to \$121.2 billion; virtually unchanged from the May forecast and 7.4 percent above 1975.

Capital spending by non-manufacturing industries rose 3 percent in the second quarter. Further increases of 2.5 percent and 2.3 percent are projected for the third and fourth quarters for a full-year outlay of \$68.4 billion. The largest increase for the year is planned by public utilities (13 percent).

Second-quarter spending by manufacturing industries increased 2.9 percent, and gains of 6.3 percent and 4.6 percent are planned for the third and fourth quarters for an annual total of \$52.8 billion. Producers of nondurable goods plan a 13-percent increase for the year, and producers of durable goods plan a 7-percent gain.

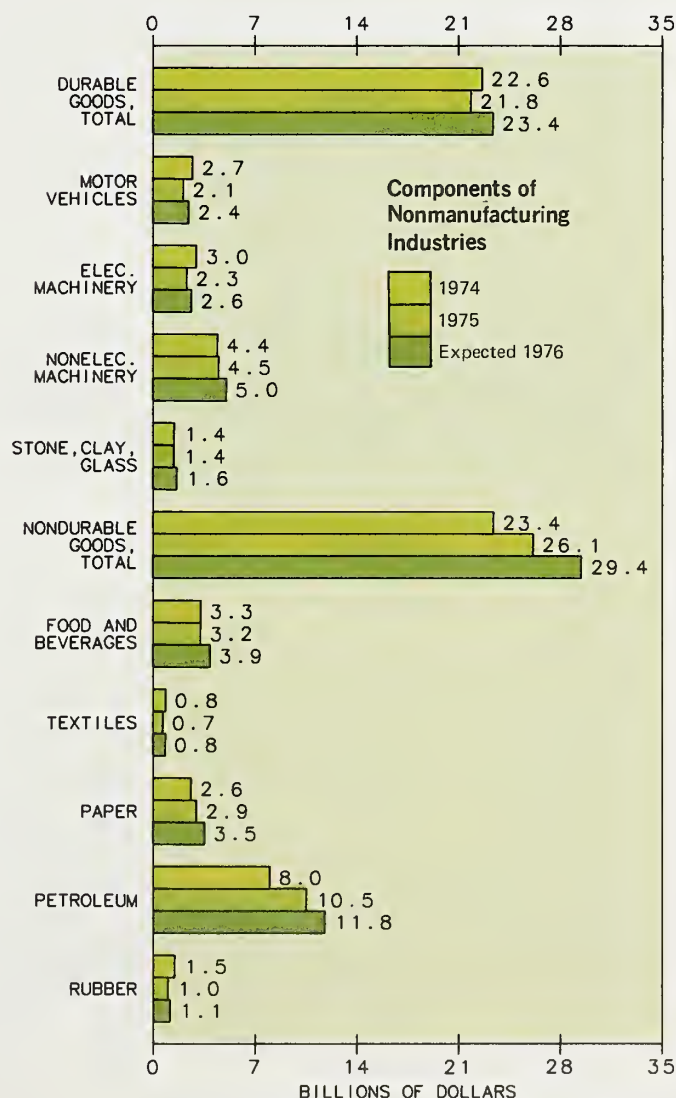
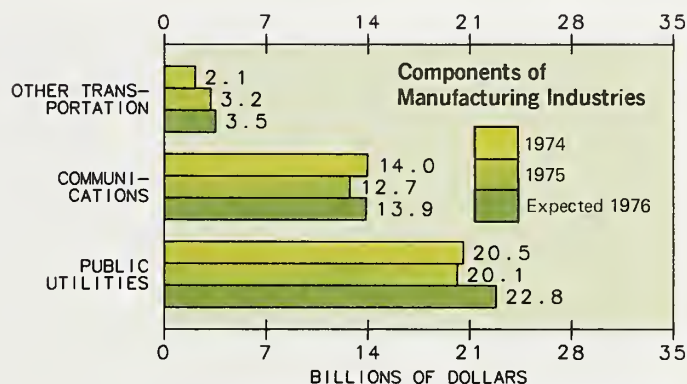
BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



*Projections shown as dash lines.

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW PLANT & EQUIPMENT	1 ST QTR 1976	2ND QTR 1976	1976**
Billions of Dollars			
All Industries	114.72	118.12	121.15
Nonmanufacturing	65.51	67.48	68.38
Manufacturing	49.21	50.64	52.77

**Projected total.



Consumer Credit Growth Slows in July; Smallest Rise in 5 Months

Reflecting the recent slow-down in retail sales, total consumer credit outstanding posted the smallest increase in 5 months. Consumer debt was expanded by \$1.30 billion in July compared to \$1.33 billion in June.

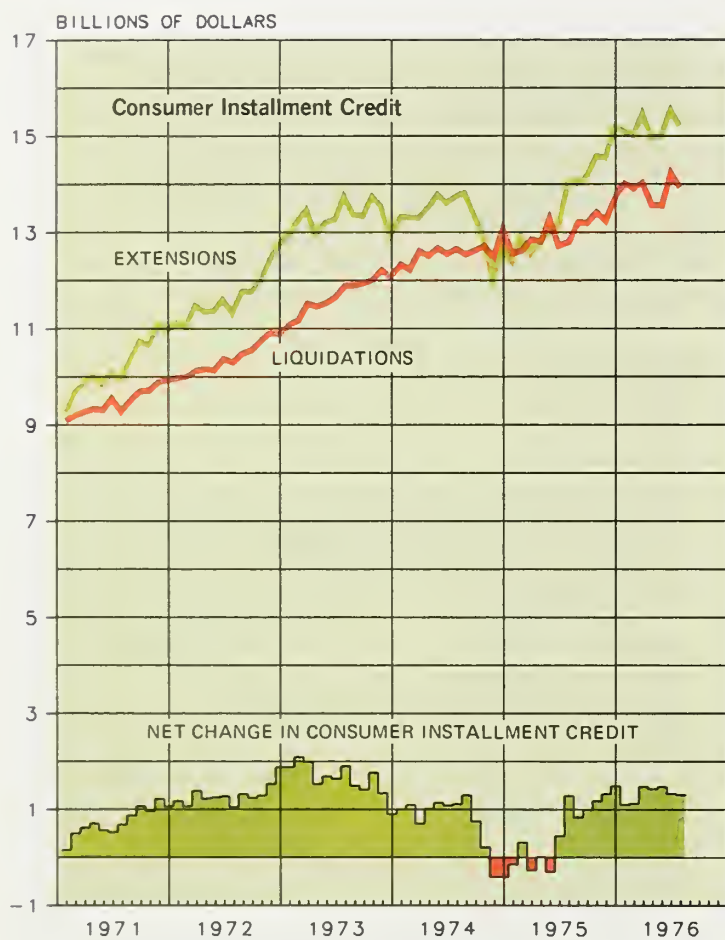
The total amount of credit extended during the month declined \$352 million from June to a seasonally-adjusted \$15.2 billion. Total liquidations of credit (repayments, chargeoffs, and other credits) declined \$324 million to \$13.9 billion.

The growth in automobile debt exceeded the June gain but was offset by a smaller

increase in debt for "all other" purposes. Outstanding auto credit rose \$556 million in July compared to \$526 million in June, and "all other" credit rose \$567 million compared to \$655 million.

Outstanding credit held by commercial banks was expanded by \$619 million in July following a \$410 million increase in June.

Holdings by credit unions rose more slowly in July than in June—up \$365 million compared to \$482 million.



CONSUMER INSTALLMENT CREDIT	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
-----------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

TOTAL INSTALLMENT CREDIT	Millions of Dollars		
Extensions	14,089	15,592	15,240
Liquidations	12,803	14,261	13,937
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+1,286	+1,330	+1,303

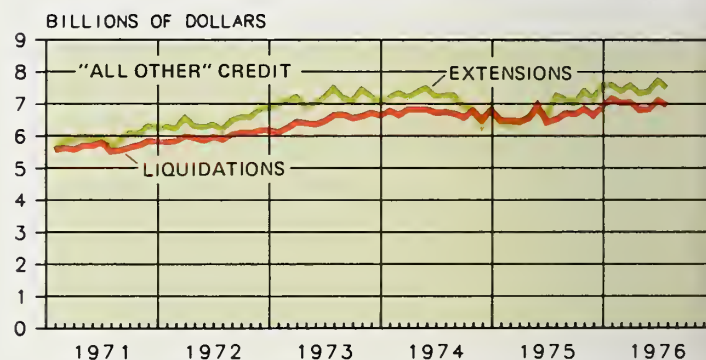
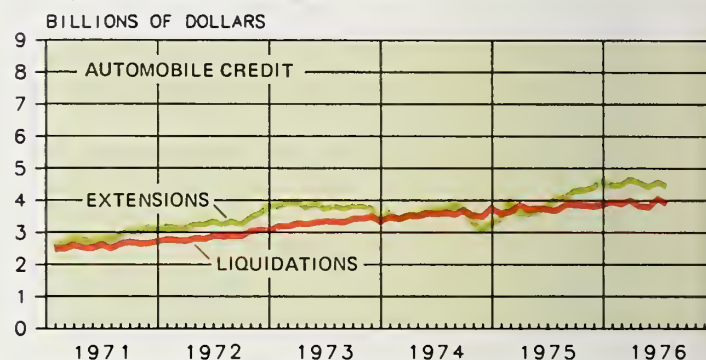
BY TYPE OF CREDIT

Automobile			
Extensions	4,104	4,600	4,477
Liquidations	3,719	4,074	3,922
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+385	+526	+556
"All Other"			
Extensions	7,309	7,786	7,546
Liquidations	6,539	7,132	6,979
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+770	+655	+567

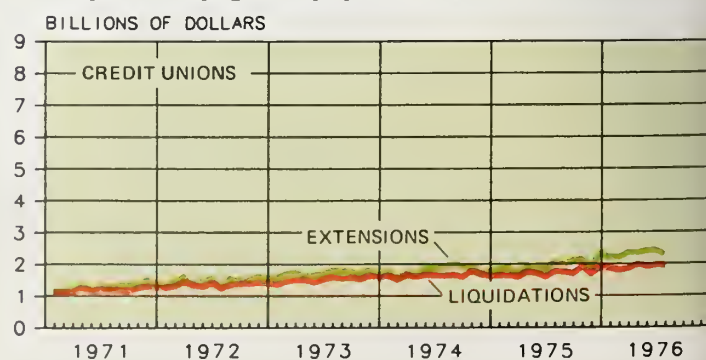
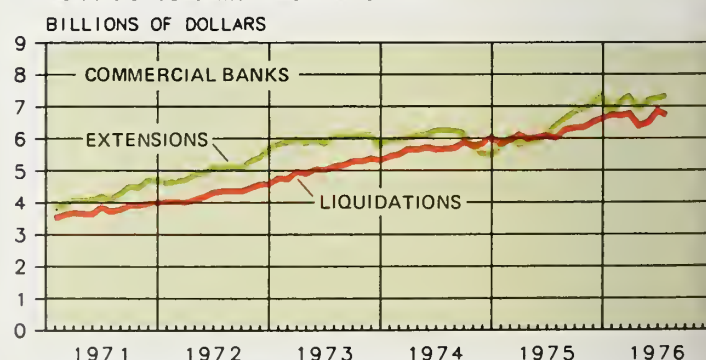
BY HOLDER OF CREDIT

Commercial Banks			
Extensions	6,441	7,289	7,358
Liquidations	6,035	6,879	6,739
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+406	+410	+619
Credit Unions			
Extensions	2,098	2,456	2,329
Liquidations	1,782	1,974	1,964
Net Change in Credit Outstanding	+316	+482	+365

Type of Consumer Installment Credit



Holders of Consumer Installment Credit



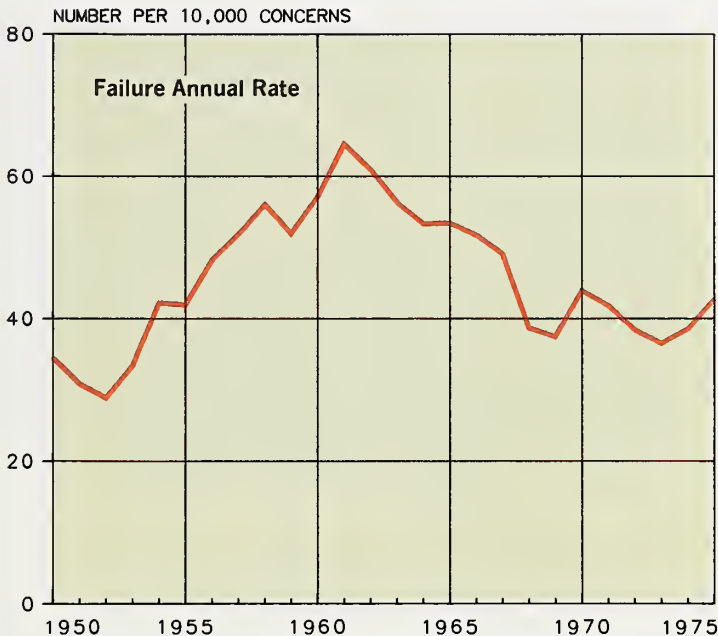
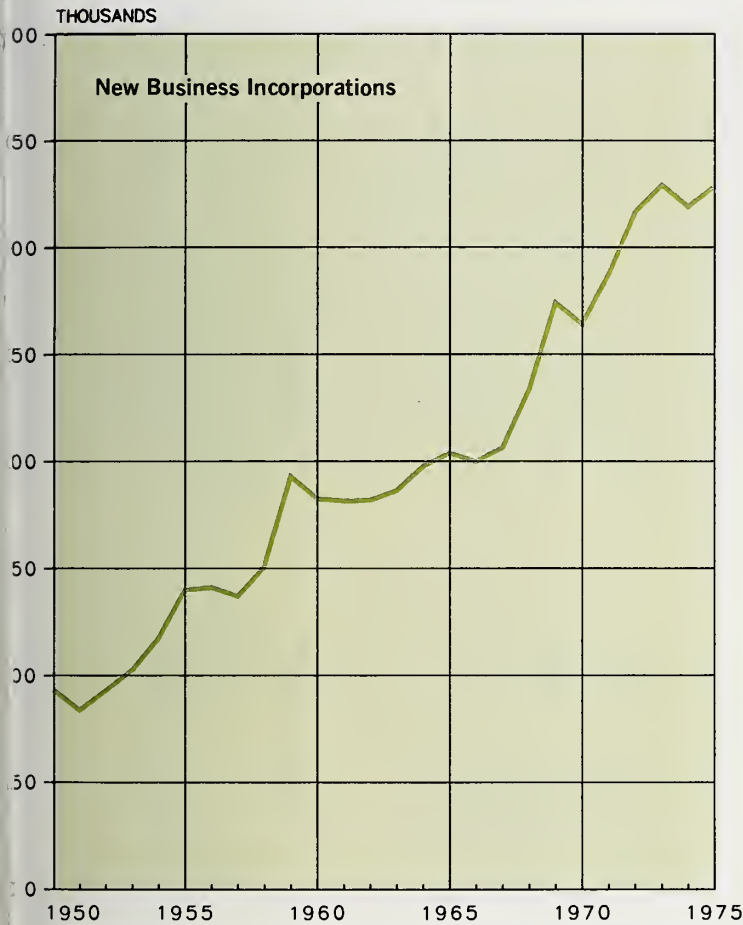
**New Incorporations
Total 328,781 in '75;
Failures Increase 15%**

Since 1950, the number of new business incorporations has increased more than two-fold. In the past 4 years over 300,000 new businesses have been incorporated each year. In 1975, there were 328,781 new business incorporations, slightly

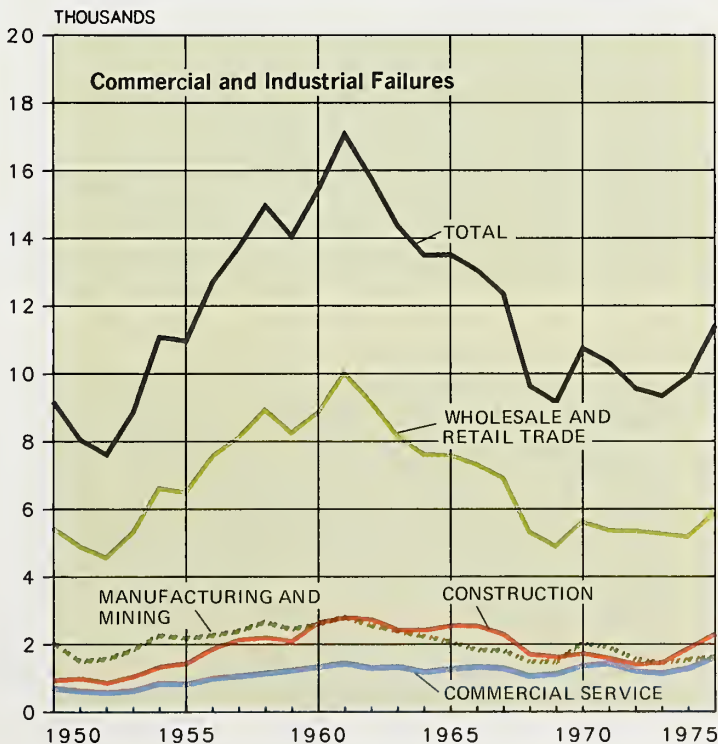
below the post-war high established in 1973. In 1975, 42.6 businesses failed for every 10,000 concerns, up from a level of 38.4 in 1974. After hitting a post-war high of 64.4 failures per 10,000 concerns in 1961, the rate steadily declined to 37.3 in 1969, and since then has fluctuated from year to year.

In 1975, a total of 11,412 industrial and commercial failures were recorded, a 15-percent increase from 1974. This was the highest level in the 8 years since 1967 when there were 12,364 failures. The number of failures has increased in the past 2 years, but there were about 6,000 fewer failures in 1975 than in 1961.

All industries reported an increase in the number of failures in 1975. Commercial service and construction casualties increased at sharp paces of 24 and 22.9 percent, respectively. Wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing and mining reported more moderate rises of 13.3 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively.



BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS & FAILURES	1950	1960	1975
	Thousands		
New Business Incorporations	93.1	182.7	328.8
Industrial and Commercial Failures, Total	9.2	15.4	11.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5.4	8.9	5.9
Construction	0.9	2.6	2.3
Manufacturing and Mining	2.1	2.6	1.6
Commercial Service	0.7	1.4	1.6
Number per 10,000 Concerns			
Failure Annual Rate	34.3	57.0	42.6



Composite Index Up for 17th Straight Month; Now at 109.5

On the basis of preliminary data, the Composite Index of Leading Indicators (an indication of future business activity) rose 0.5 percent in July and now stands at 109.5. The index has risen for 17 consecutive months, the longest stretch

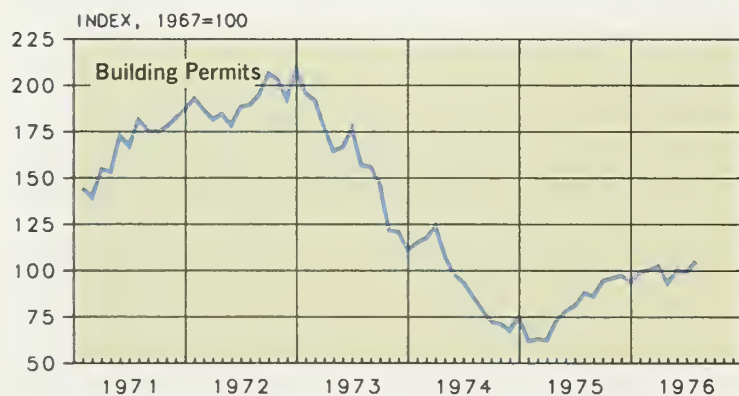
of uninterrupted rises since the 20-month period from December 1953 through July 1955.

In July, 6 of the 12 indicators that make up the index showed improvement: layoff rate, net business formation, contracts and orders for plant and equipment in 1967 dollars, building permits, stock prices, and money balance in 1967

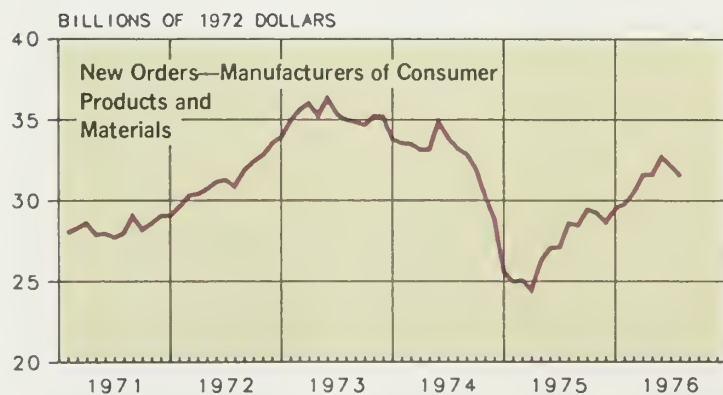
dollars. Five moved in an unfavorable direction: average workweek, new orders in 1972 dollars, vendor performance, change in sensitive prices, and change in total liquid assets. One was not available: change of inventories on hand and on order.

The series contributing most to the increase was building permits, which

rose 5.7 percent. Of the series which declined, new orders in 1972 dollars had the largest influence on the index, down 2 percent.



BUSINESS CONDITIONS INDICATORS	JULY 1975	JUNE 1976	JULY 1976
Composite Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	102.1	109.0	109.5
Building Permits (1967=100)	87.6	99.1	104.7
New Orders—Manufacturers of Consumer Products and Materials (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	28.56	32.15	31.51



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Overseas Tourists Up 18.8% in First Half of '76; Europeans Lead Areas

The United States hosted approximately 7.4 million international visitors during the first 6 months of the 1976 bicentennial year, 10.6 percent more than during the same period in 1975.

The first half of 1976 saw 4.6 million Canadian

visitors travel to the U.S., a 10.6-percent increase over the first half of 1975. Mexican arrivals in the U.S. numbered 948,221 during the first 6 months of the year, a decrease of 2.8 percent from 1975.

During the same period, arrivals from overseas countries (excluding Canada and Mexico) increased 18.8

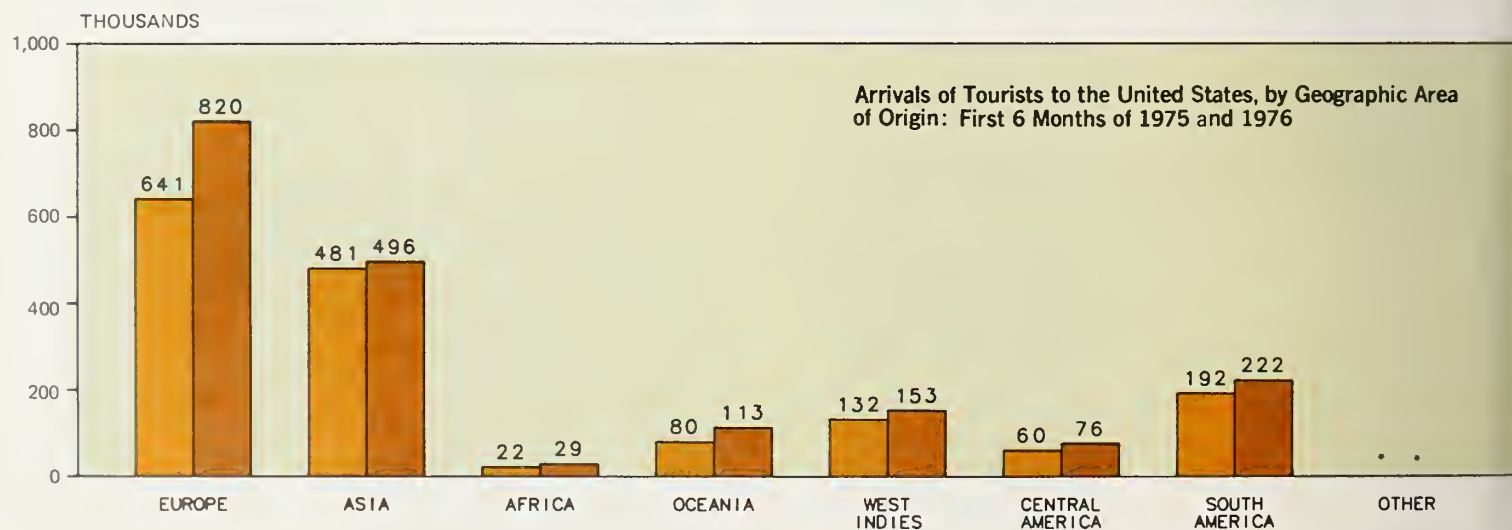
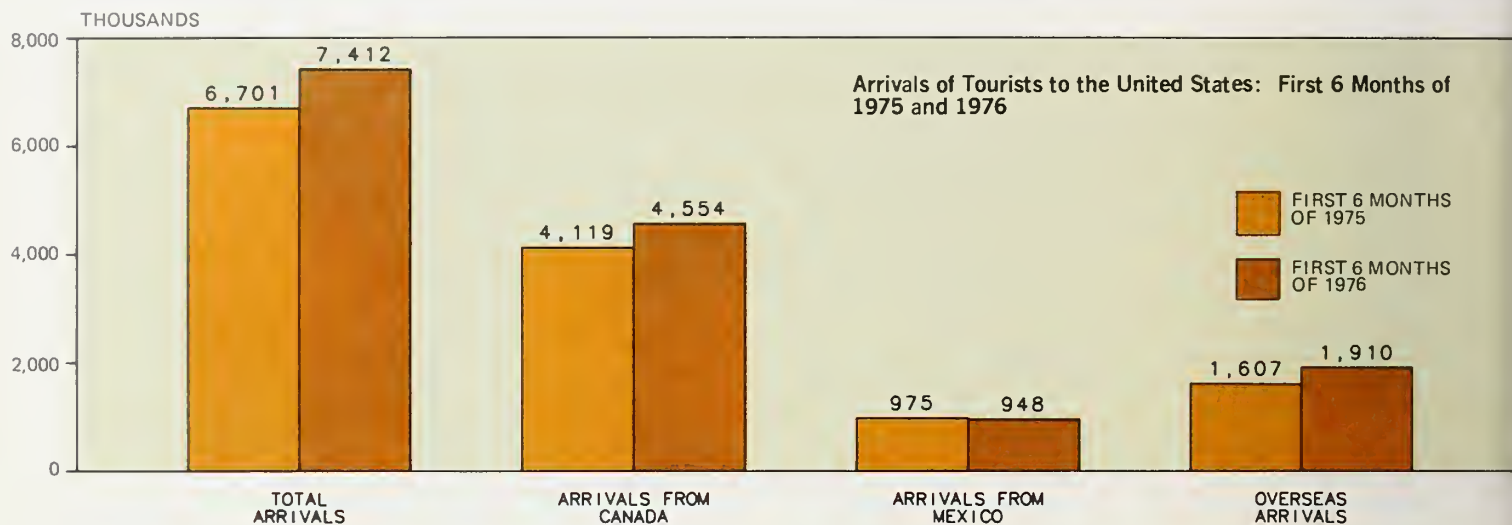
percent compared to the first half of 1975.

Arrivals from all major geographical areas overseas rose above the 1975 levels for the 6-month period.

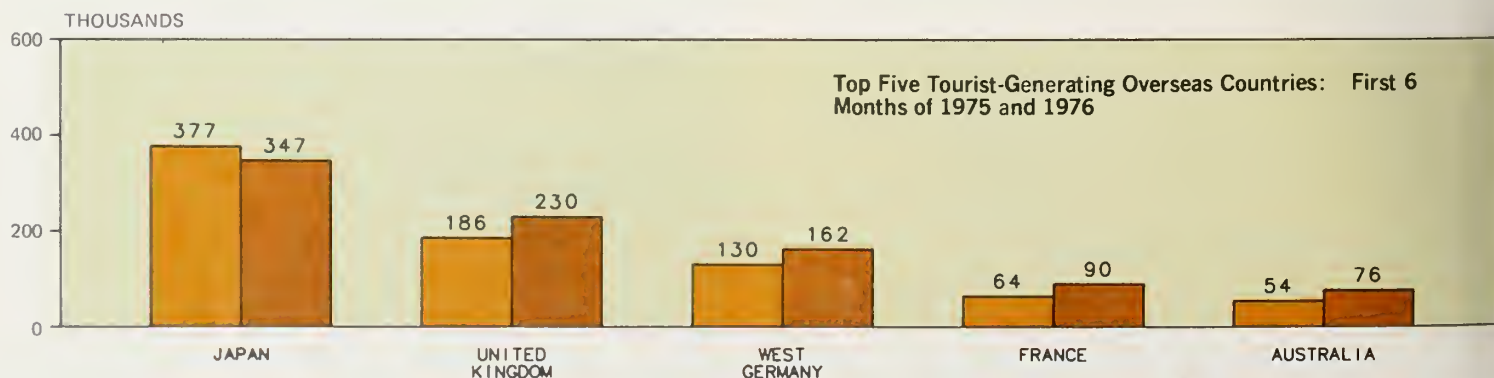
European arrivals to the U.S. increased 27.9 percent over the first half of 1975. Increases were recorded in each of the major European markets: United Kingdom, up 23.6 percent; West Germany,

up 24.3 percent; and France, up 39.2 percent.

Asian travel to the U.S. increased 3.2 percent during the first half of the year, although Japanese arrivals declined 7.9 percent for the period.



* Less than 1.



Americans Traveling Abroad Down Slightly During First 6 Months

Based on preliminary statistics, approximately 9.1 million U.S. citizen traveled abroad to Canada, Mexico, and overseas countries during the first half of 1976, a 0.5-percent decline from the volume recorded during the same period in 1975.

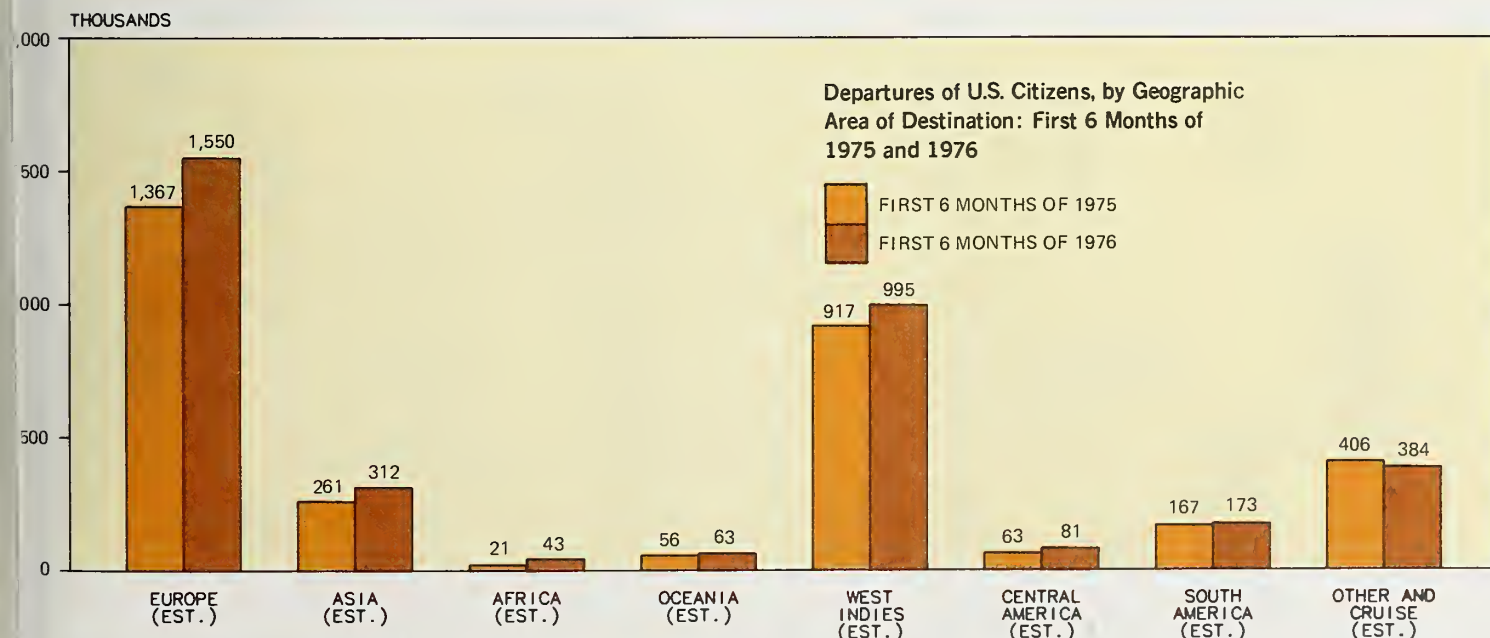
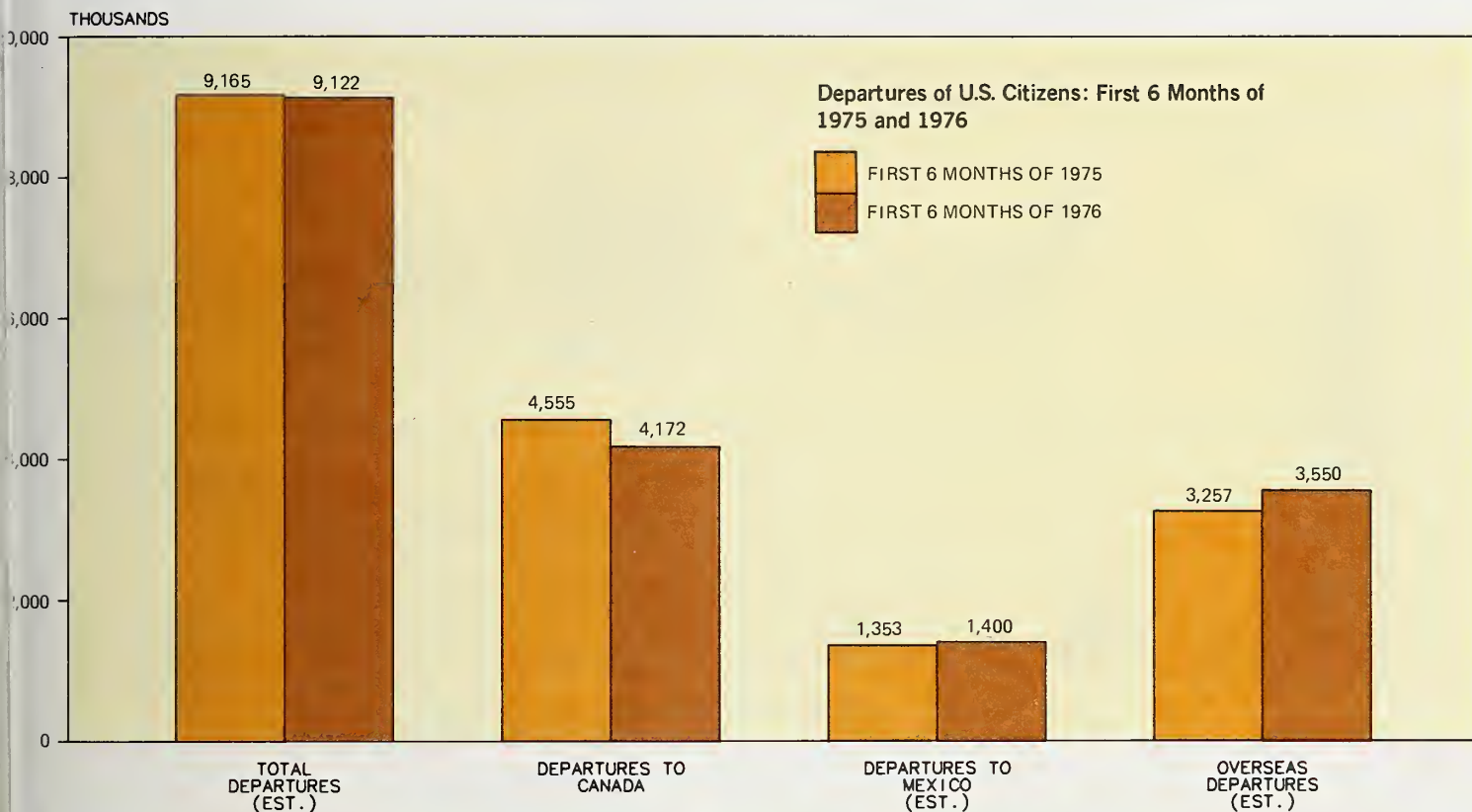
U.S. citizen departures to Canada during the 6-month 1976 period totaled nearly 4.2 million, representing an 8.4-percent drop from the first half of 1975.

American citizens traveling to Mexico, during the first half of this year totaled an estimated 1.4 million, a 3.5-percent increase over the 1975 6-month volume.

The number of U.S. citizens traveling abroad to overseas countries during the first 6 months of 1976 are estimated at around 3.6 million—9 percent above the same period in 1975.

Departures to Europe and the West Indies, the two most popular destinations of U.S. citizens, were estimated to have increased about 9 percent.

Travel to Africa, which represented less than 1 percent of overseas travel in the first 6 months of 1975, is estimated to have doubled. Other overseas and cruise travel dipped 5.5 percent during the same period. In the first half of 1976, cruise travel accounted for about 76 percent of this category, down from 90 percent in the same period of 1975.



Belief in Favorable Scientific Results Rises to 75%

The belief that science and technology have changed life for the better was expressed by 75 percent of the public in 1974, compared with 70 percent in 1972. Five percent thought change was for the worse, down from 8 percent in 1972.

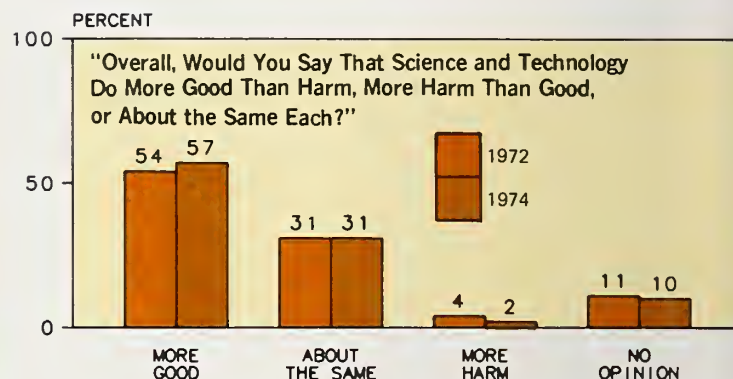
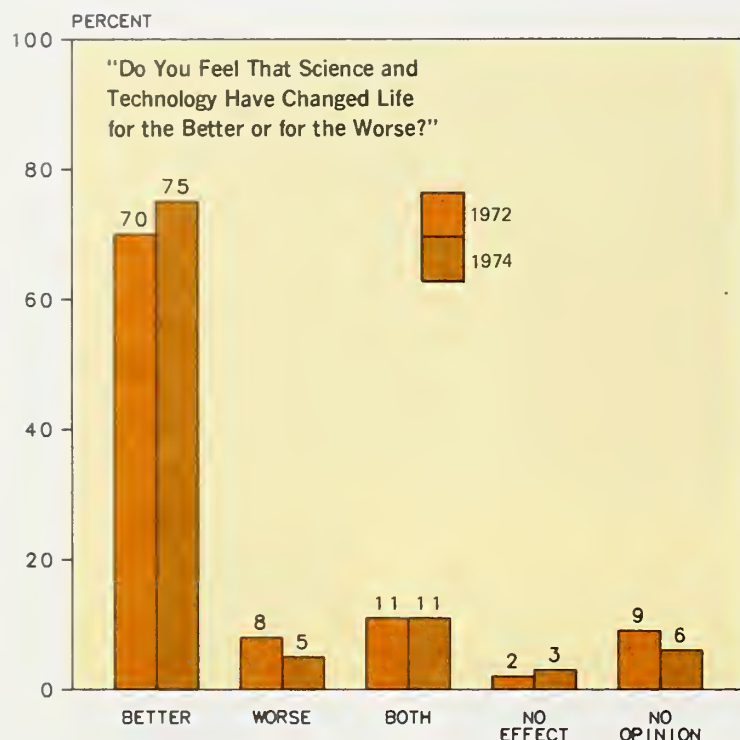
The reaction of "satisfaction or hope" to science and technology was expressed by 56 percent of the people in 1974 versus 49 percent in 1972. In both years, a reaction of "excitement or wonder" was shared by 22 to 23 percent of the public.

More than half of those interviewed believed that science and technology did more good than harm. Almost

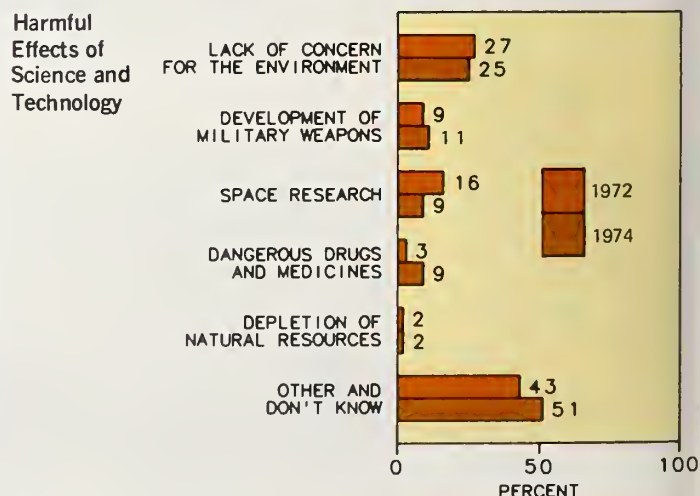
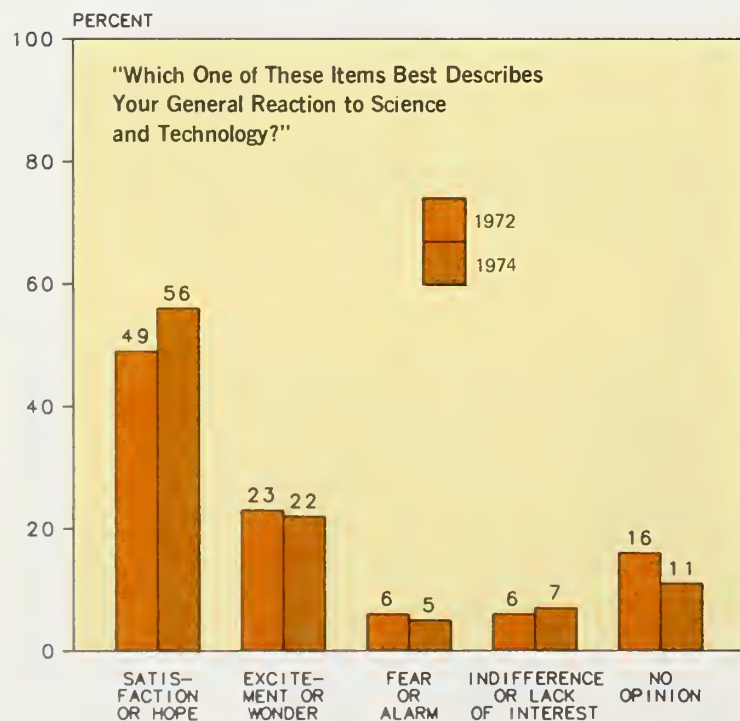
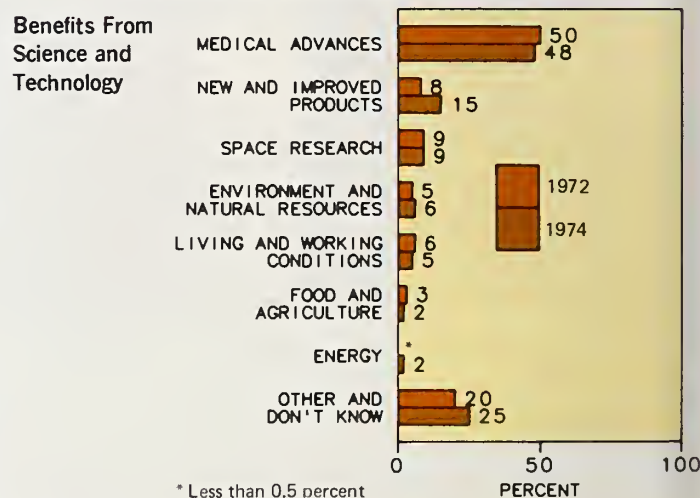
one-third saw the extent of good and harm as being nearly the same, and only a negligible percentage said "more harm." Changes from 1972 to 1974 were slight.

Those responding "about the same" were asked to mention some benefits and harmful effects from science and technology. "Medical advances" were by far the most frequently mentioned

benefit, followed by "new and improved products" and "space research." "Lack of concern for the environment" was the most frequently mentioned harmful effect, followed by "development of military weapons," "space research," and "dangerous drugs and medicines."



(Cited by Group Responding "About the Same")



Health, Crime Problems Could Use More Money; Defense, Space Less

About three-fourths of the public remained confident that science and technology would eventually solve at least some of the major problems named in the questionnaire. The expectation that most problems would be solved declined to 23 percent

in 1974. The trend toward a lower level of confidence was evident in the larger percentage of those who expect science and technology to solve only "some" and "few" such problems.

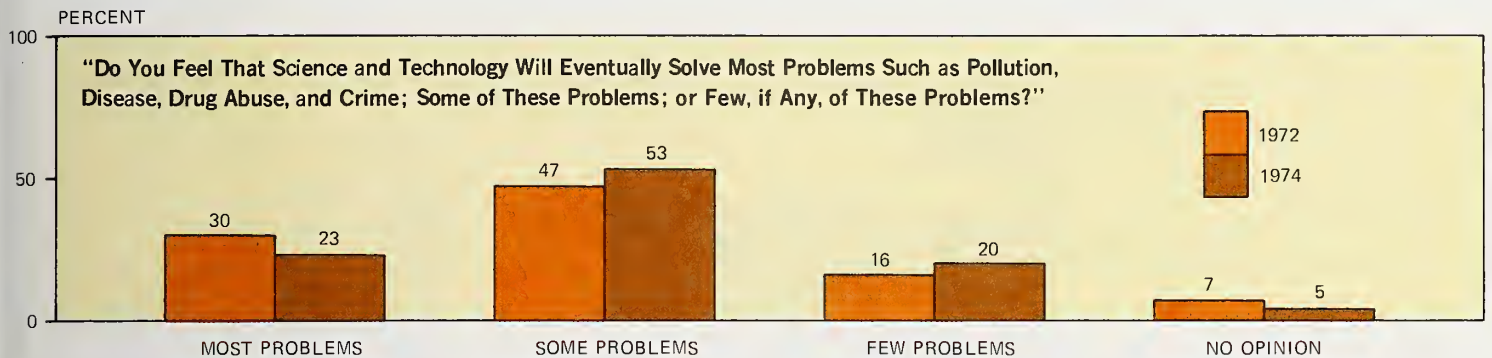
Areas in which the public would "most like" to see their tax money for science and technology spent were "health care" and "reducing crime." Two major shifts in

public preferences occurred between 1972 and 1974: "reducing and controlling pollution" declined in the frequency of selection, whereas "improving education" increased.

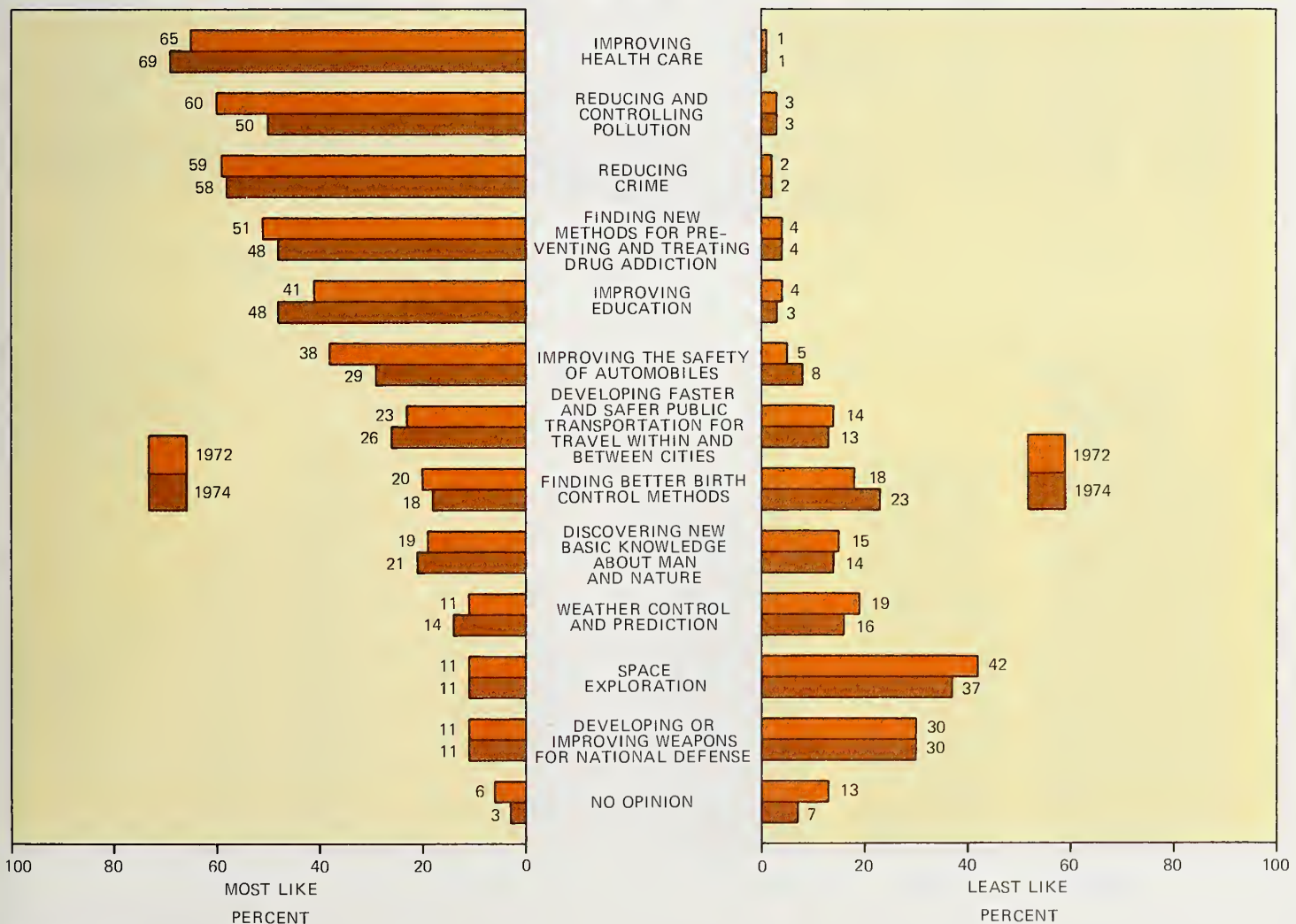
Areas in which the public in 1974 indicated they would least like their taxes spent for science and technology were "space exploration" and "developing or improving

weapons for national defense."

The relevance of science and technology for alleviating or solving the problems involved was not considered explicitly. Thus, the response may reflect areas of general concern to the public without regard for the possible specific role of science and technology in dealing with them.



"In Which of the Areas Listed Would You Most Like (and Least Like) to Have Your Taxes Spent for Science and Technology?"



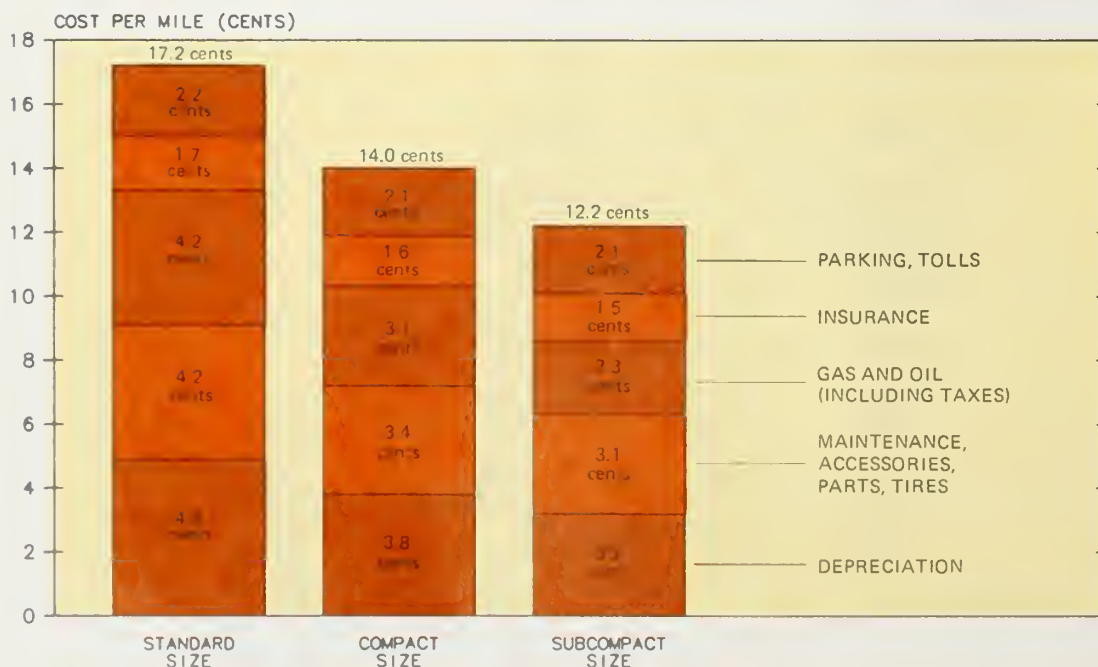
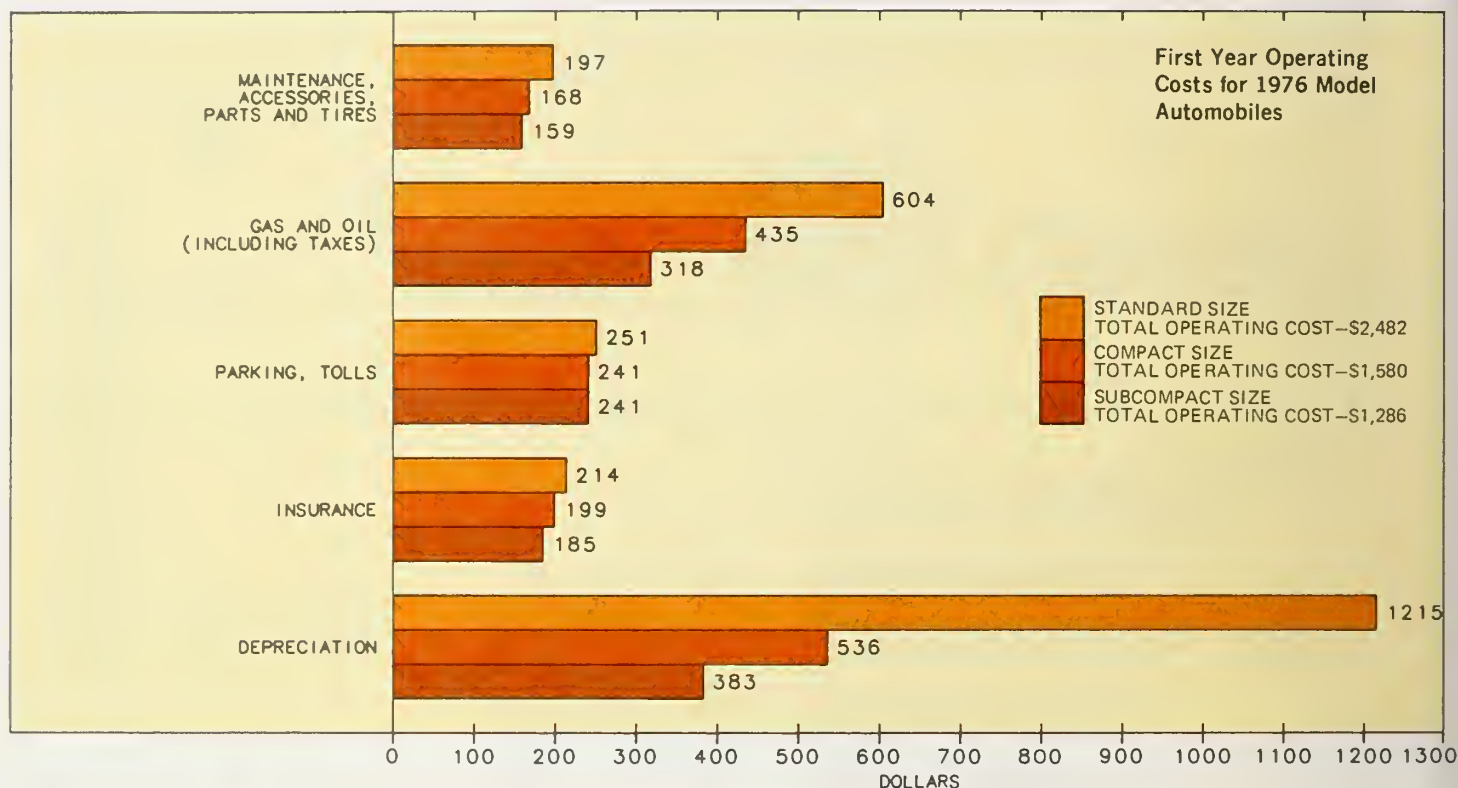
'76 Car Operating Cost per Mile Ranges From 17.2% to 12.2%

The average cost of operating a standard-size 1976 model automobile during the first year of ownership is estimated at \$2,482. This cost compares to \$1,580 for a compact-size automobile and \$1,286 for a subcompact.

For all three sizes of automobiles depreciation is the greatest contributor to first-year operating costs, averaging a \$1,215 loss for standard automobiles, a \$536 loss for compacts, and a \$383 loss for subcompacts. The second greatest operating cost is for gasoline and oil.

The estimated average cost per mile for operating a 1976 model automobile ranges from 17.2 cents a mile for a standard-size to 14 cents for a compact and 12.2 cents for a subcompact. The per-mile estimates are based on 10 years of average use equaling 100,000 miles.

NOTE: Costs include State and Federal taxes on gasoline and oil and Federal excise tax on tires.



**Estimated Operating Cost
per Mile: 1976 Model
Automobiles (10-Year
Average—100,000 Miles)**

Annual Gas, Oil Costs Decline From '74 to '76 for New Car Operation

The estimated annual cost to automobile owners for gasoline and oil decreased from 1974 to 1976, despite general price increases in auto costs. Average gasoline and oil costs for first-year operation of a subcompact car dropped from \$366 in

1974 to \$318 in 1976, a 13.1-percent decline. For the same period, the percent decrease in annual gasoline and oil costs (including taxes) was 11.2 percent for compacts, with no change for standard-size cars.

The decreases in fuel costs have resulted from a number of factors, including the mandatory 55 mph speed laws (enacted in 1974) and

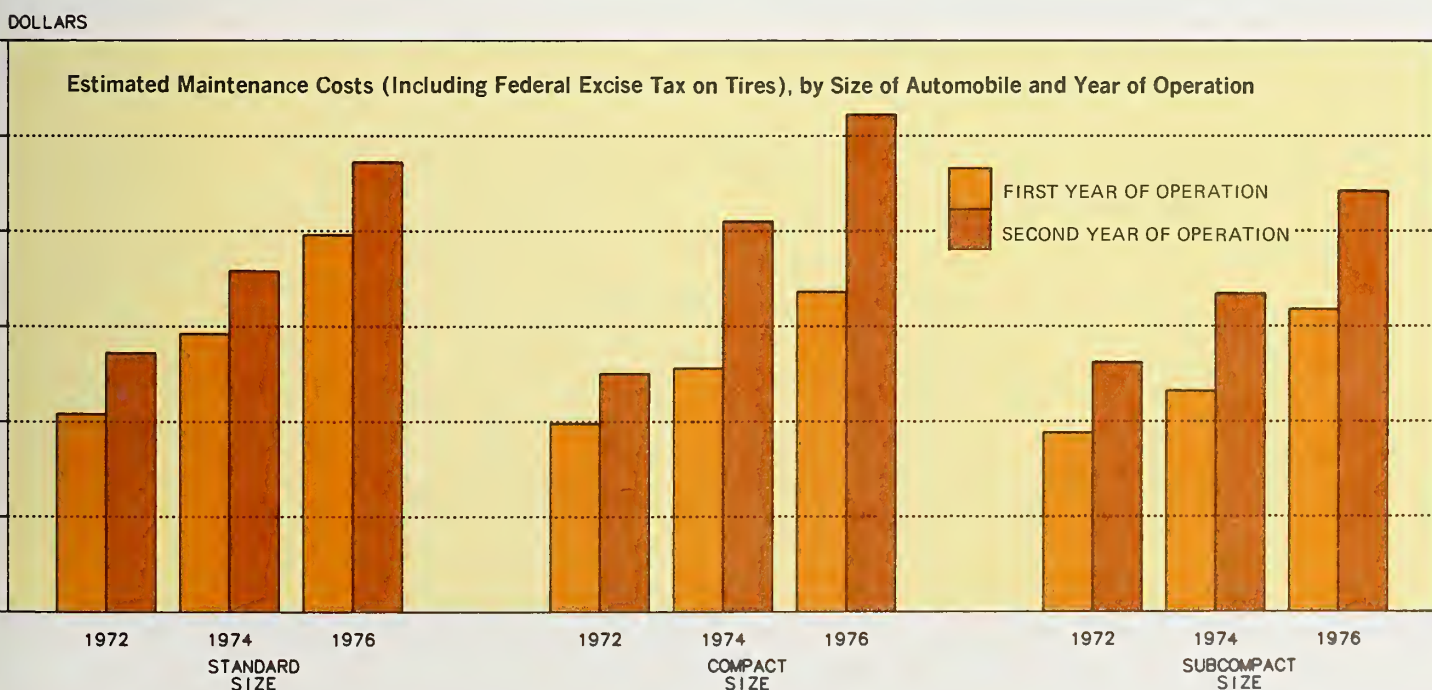
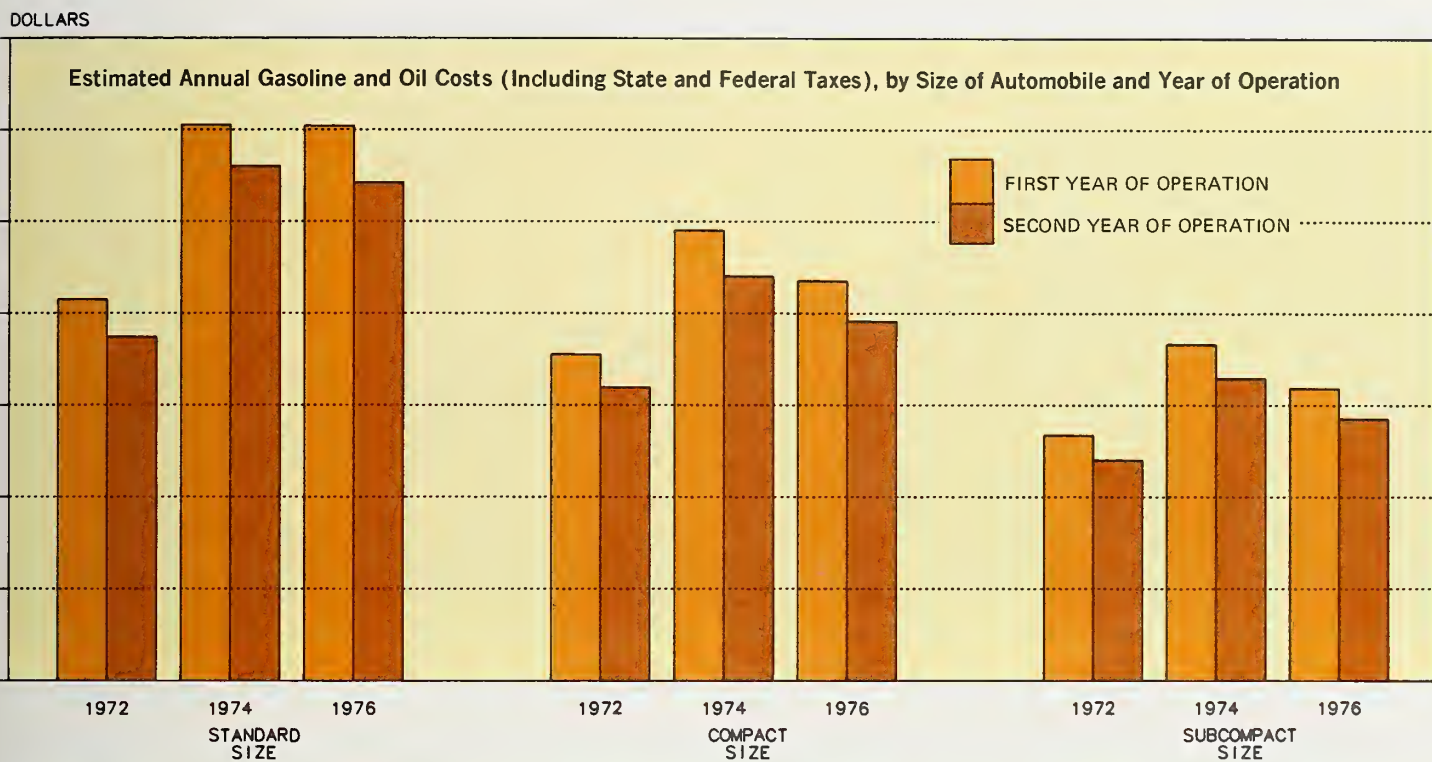
the introduction of legislation aimed at increasing fuel efficiency in cars.* In recent years, manufacturers have, on a voluntary basis, made significant efforts in this area.

Maintenance costs** increased at a slightly greater rate for subcompacts than for the other sizes of cars between 1974 and 1976.

First-year maintenance costs for a 1976 subcompact were 38 percent higher than for a 1974 subcompact. Comparable percentage increases for standard cars and compacts were 35 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

*PL 94-163, Title 3.

**Costs include Federal excise tax on purchase of tires.



'76 Crop Estimates Appear Slightly Under '75 Record Output

Early season prospects indicate that total 1976 crop output will be slightly below last year's record. Although crop acreage was expanded, encouraged by attractive prices at planting time, prospective yields are lower. Production of

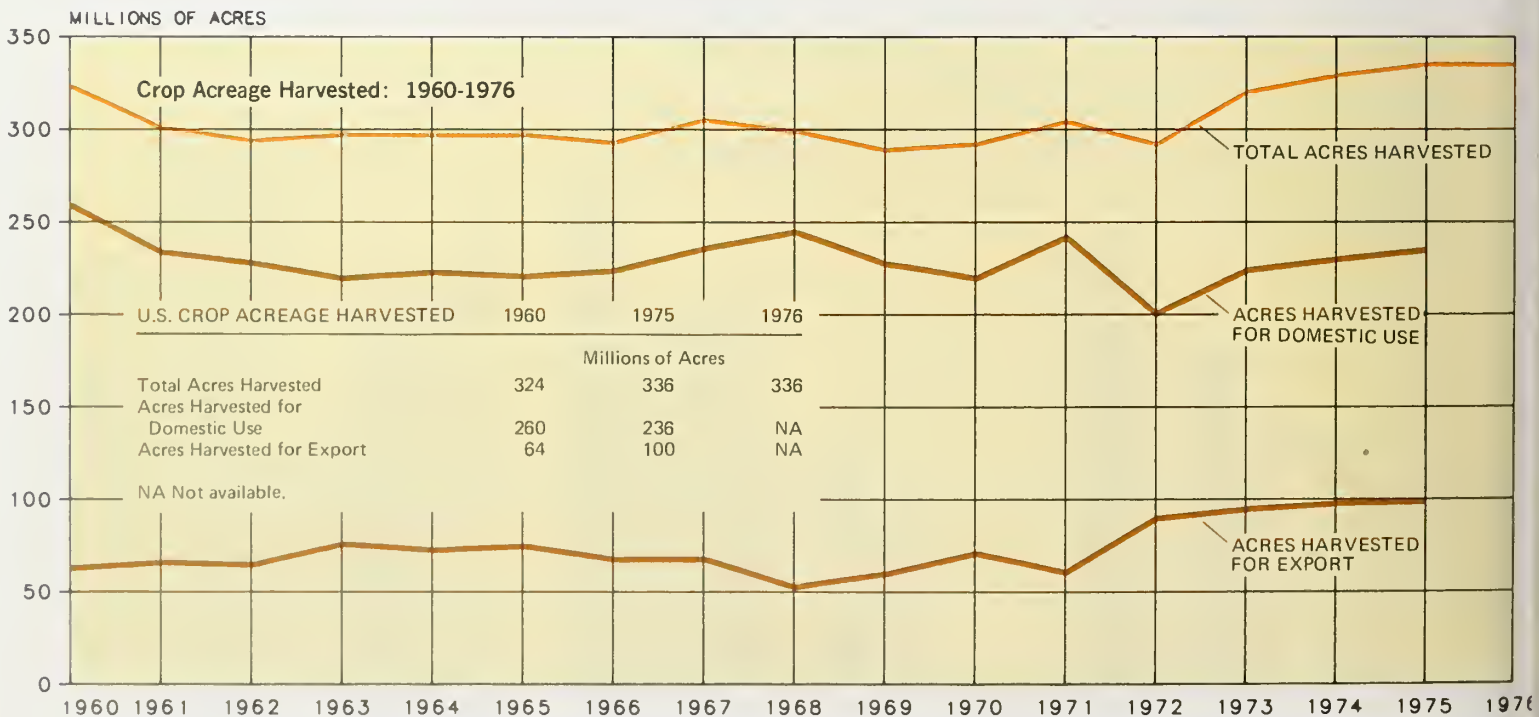
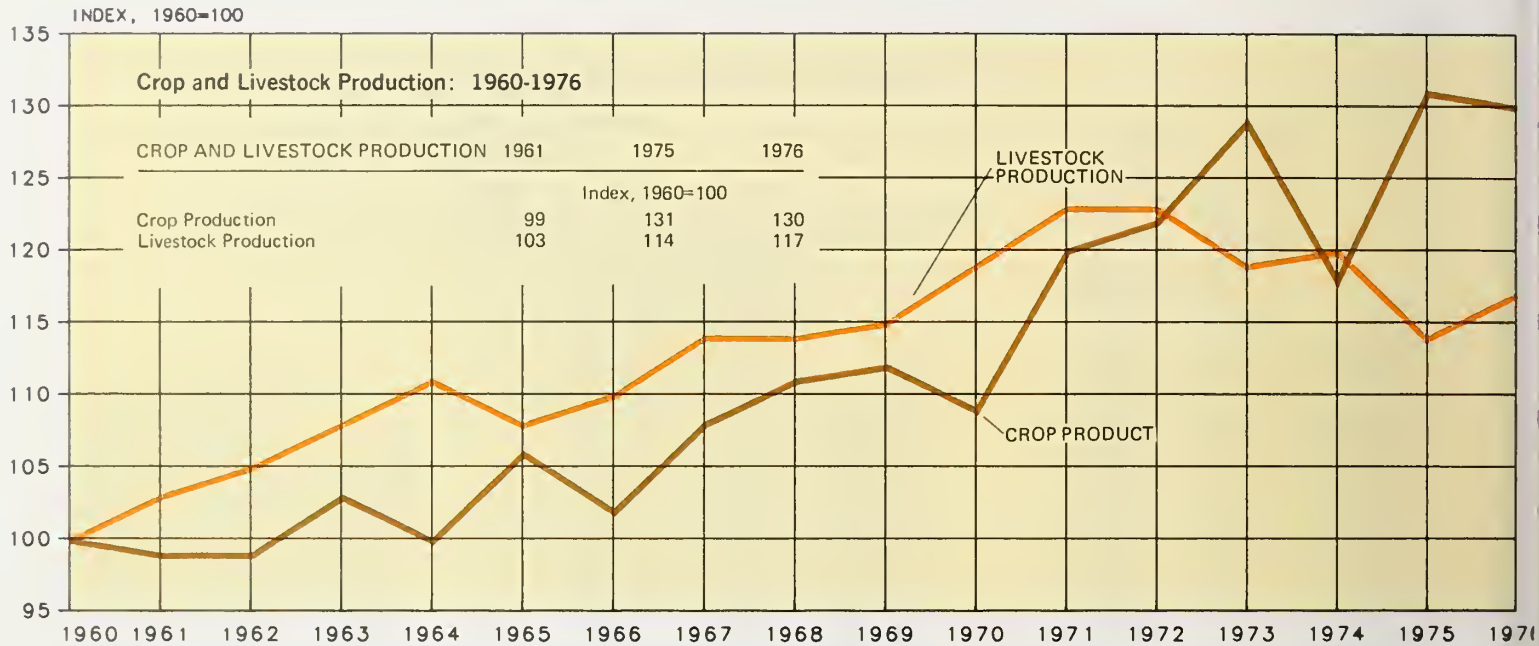
livestock products—reflecting more generous supplies of beef, pork, broilers, eggs, and milk—shows moderate gains over 1975.

The 1976 expansion in output of livestock stems from relatively favorable producer returns in 1975.

Higher Export Demand, More Favorable Prices Spur Harvested Acreage

Acreage harvested has risen to high levels in recent years. Strong export demand and relatively favorable prices for U.S. farm products have stimulated larger plantings. In 1975, the production from about 1 out of 3 acres harvested moved

into export markets. Grains and soybeans accounted for about 90 percent of the acreage and about three-fourths of the value of U.S. agricultural exports.



Record Cash Receipts Expected for '76 Farm Crops, Livestock Items

Large 1976 crops and expanded output of livestock products mean that U.S. farmers will have more to sell at prices which are relatively favorable due to strong domestic and export demand. This will result in a record flow of cash receipts to farmers.

However, production expenses are continuing to rise despite lower fertilizer prices. On balance, total net farm income in 1976, which takes into account unsold inventories, is likely to hold close to the 1975 level of \$26 billion.

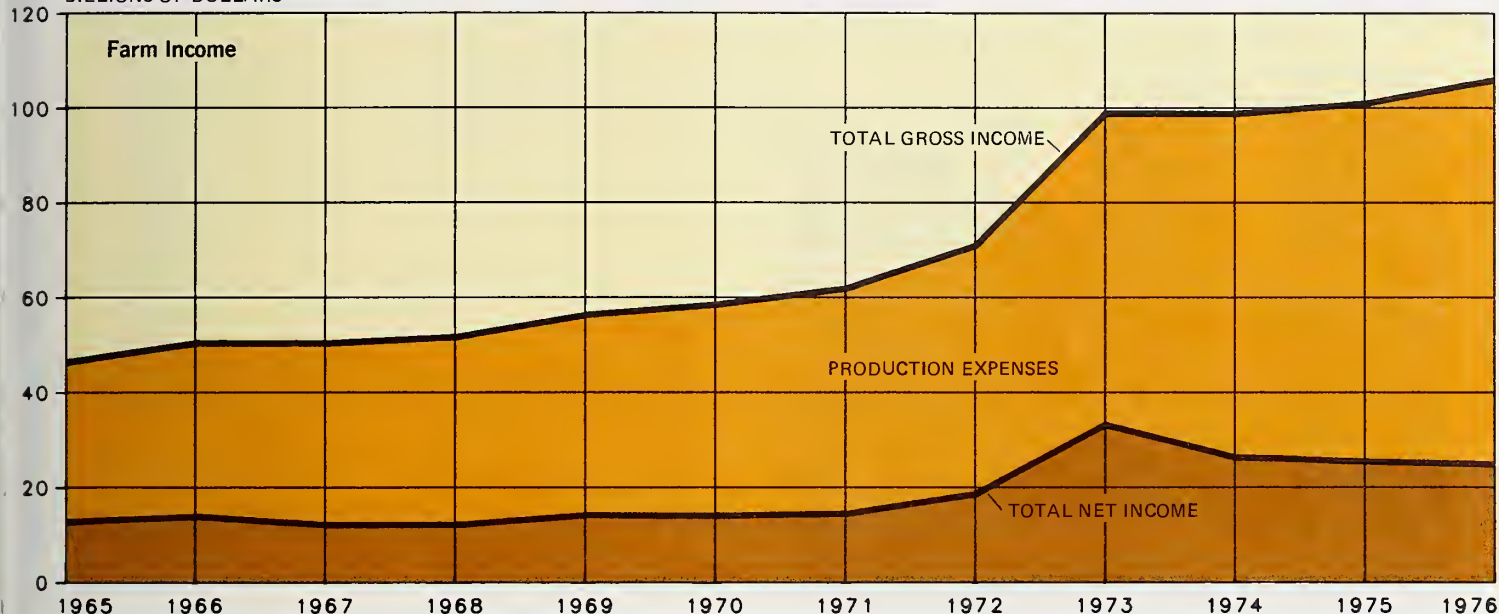
Farm Food Costs Show Moderate Increases, Retail Spread Widens

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's market basket of farm foods is expected to cost householders moderately more in 1976 than in 1975. This increase will result from a widening in farm-retail spreads, caused by the continued rise in wage

rates and higher operating expenses of food marketing firms.

The farm value of the market basket is expected to average a little lower this year because of the increased output of food commodities.

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

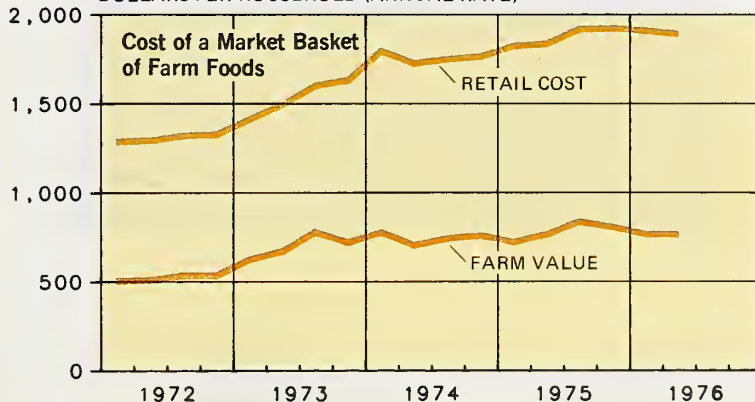


FARM INCOME	1965	1975	1976
Billions of Dollars			
Total Gross Income	46.5	101.1	106.0
Production Expenses	33.6	75.5	81.0
Total Net Income	12.9	25.6	25.0
COST OF A MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS			
	2ND QTR 1975	1ST QTR 1976	2ND QTR 1976
Dollars per Household (Annual Rate)			
Retail Cost	1,838	1,910	1,895
Farm-Retail Spread*	1,072	1,141	1,127
Farm Value**	766	769	768

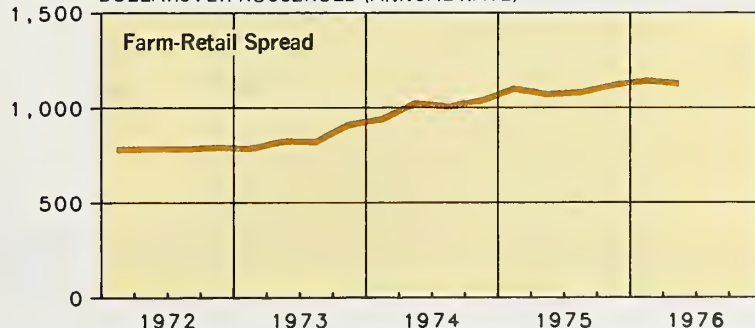
*Gross margin received by marketing firms for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing a market basket of food.

**Gross return to farmers.

DOLLARS PER HOUSEHOLD (ANNUAL RATE)



DOLLARS PER HOUSEHOLD (ANNUAL RATE)



Number of Entertainers, Artists, Writers Up 33.5% From '70 to '75

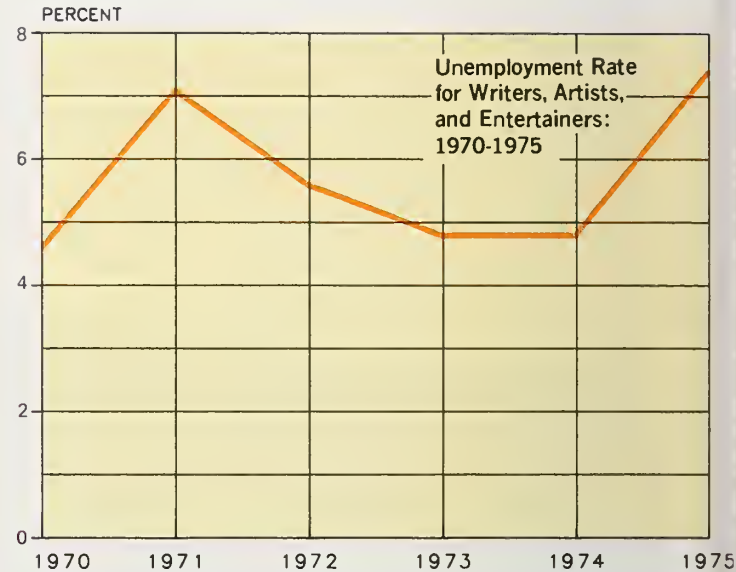
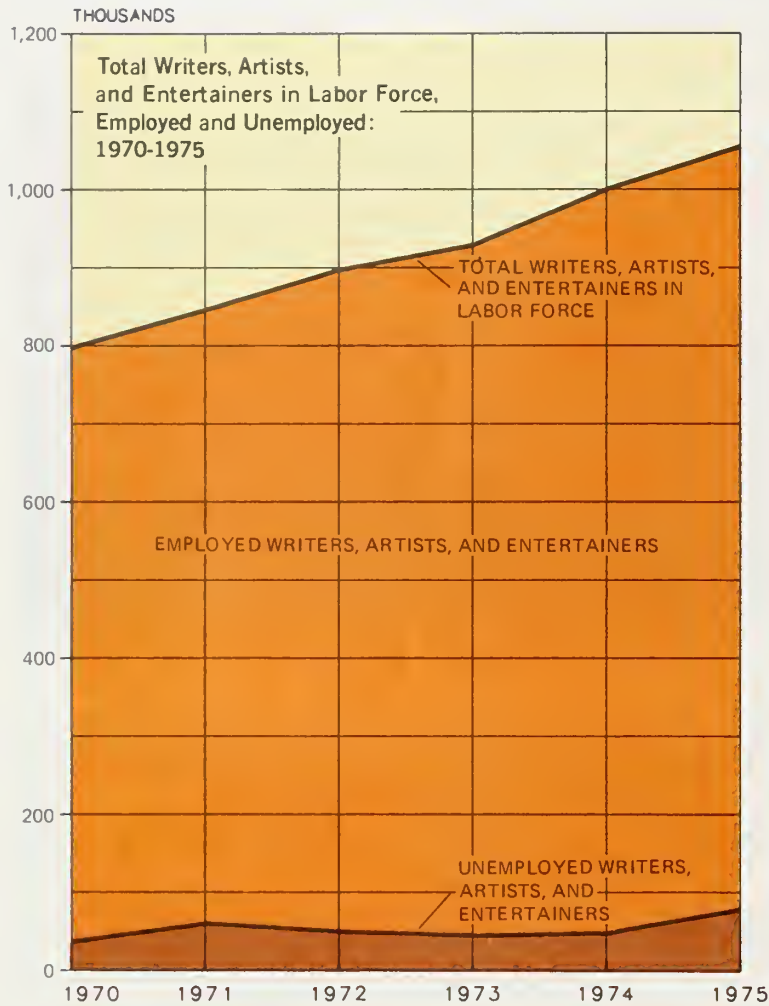
In the 1970 census, the total number of writers, artists, and entertainers in the labor force was 797,574 persons. By 1975 the Bureau of Labor Statistics said there were 1,055,000 persons in the same group, a 33.5-percent

increase. The increase reflects a compounded annual growth rate for the 5-year period of 5.7 percent. At this rate of growth, the labor force of artists would double in a period of about 12.5 years.

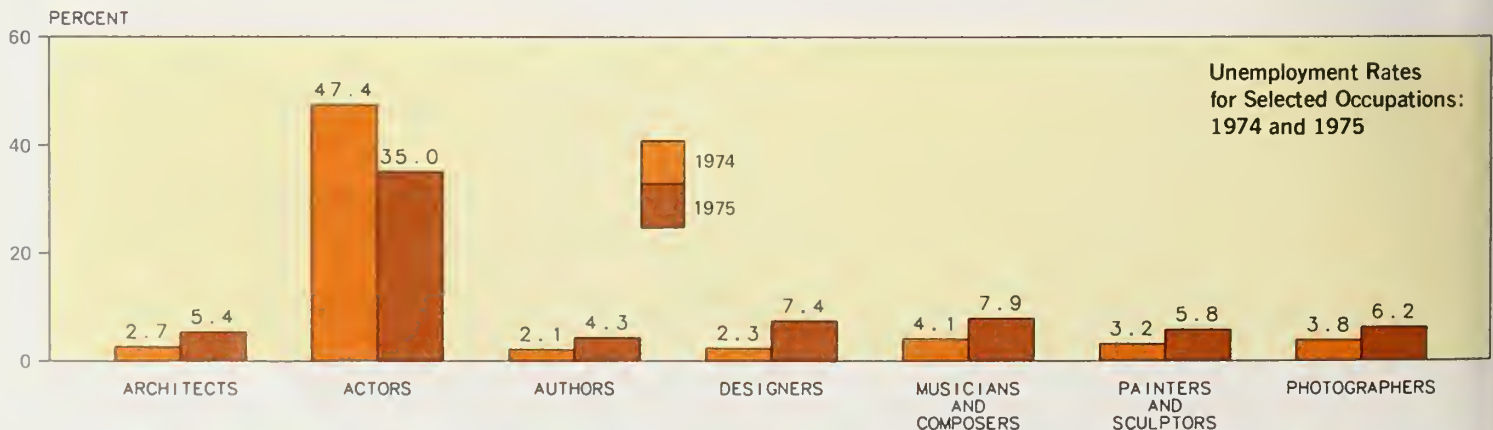
Changes in unemployment of this group were substantially greater in 1975 than in 1974. For 1975, the unemployment rate for writers,

artists, and entertainers was 7.4 percent, compared with 4.8 percent in 1974.

Among the selected artistic occupations in 1975, actors recorded the highest unemployment rate of 35 percent, down from 47.4 percent in 1974. All other selected occupations showed increases in the rate of unemployment during the same period.



EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT OF ARTISTS	1970	1975
Number in Labor Force	797,574	1,055,000
Number of Unemployed	36,480	78,000
Percent Unemployed	4.6	7.4



'75 Federal Recreation Fees Produce \$20.6 Million

The number of existing Federal recreation areas included under the Federal Recreation Fee Program totaled 2,785 in 1975. Recreation fee-management units (areas where fees are charged for use of sites, facilities, equipment, or

services furnished at Federal expense) represented over 90 percent of all Federal recreation areas.

In 1975, \$20.6 million in Federal recreation fees were collected. Although \$12.4 million came from recreation use fees, entrance fees produced almost \$8 million.

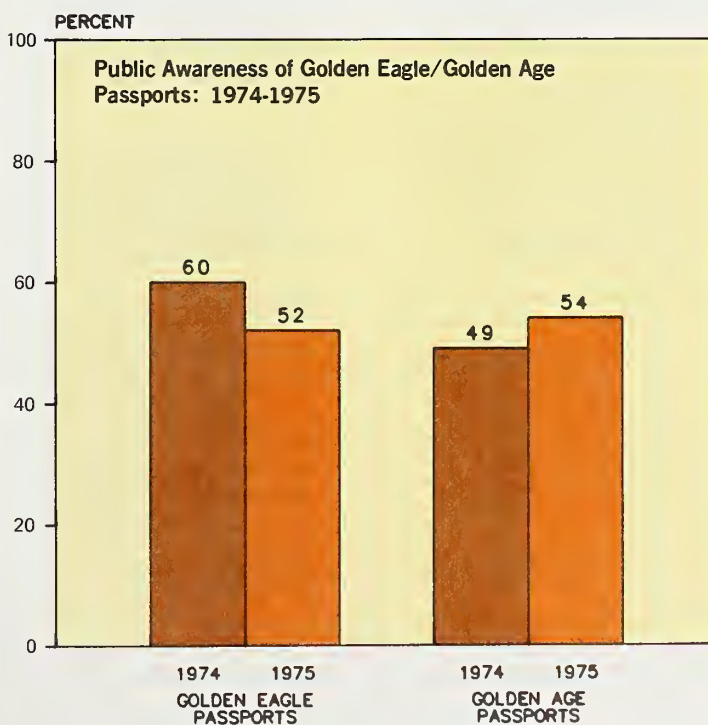
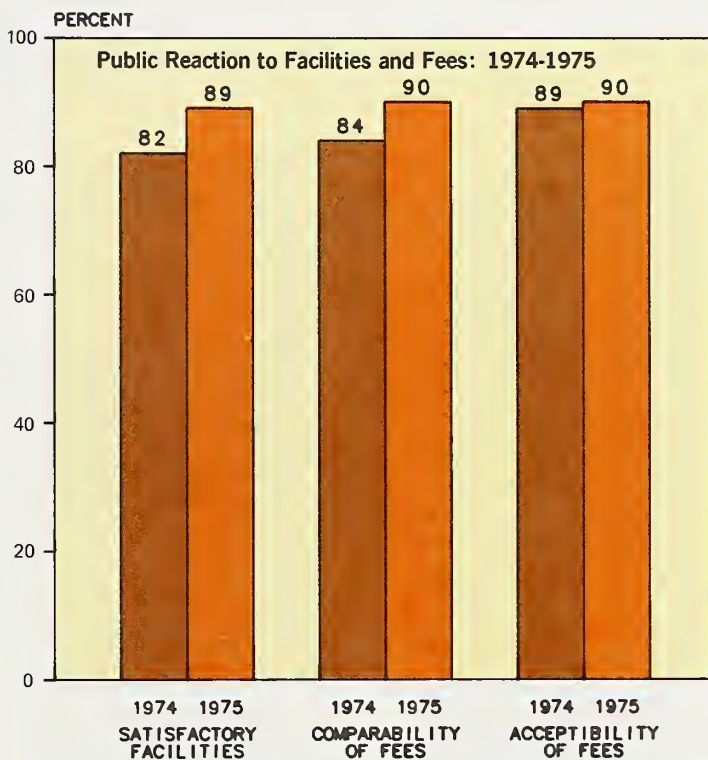
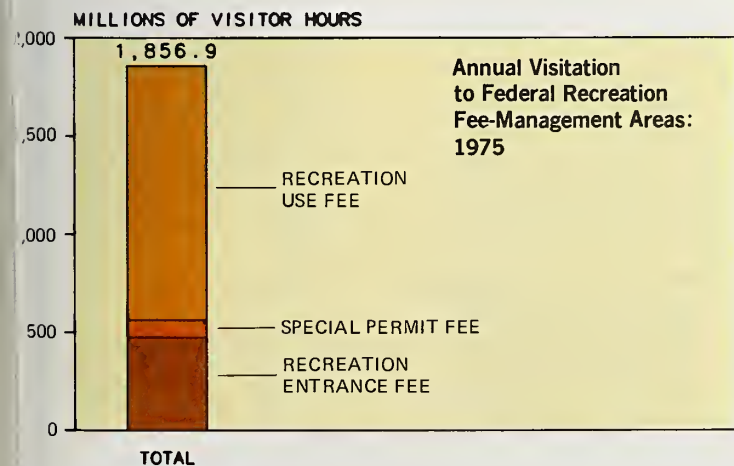
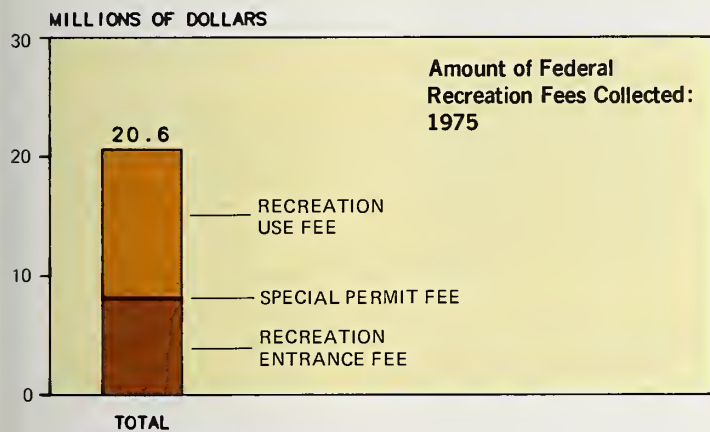
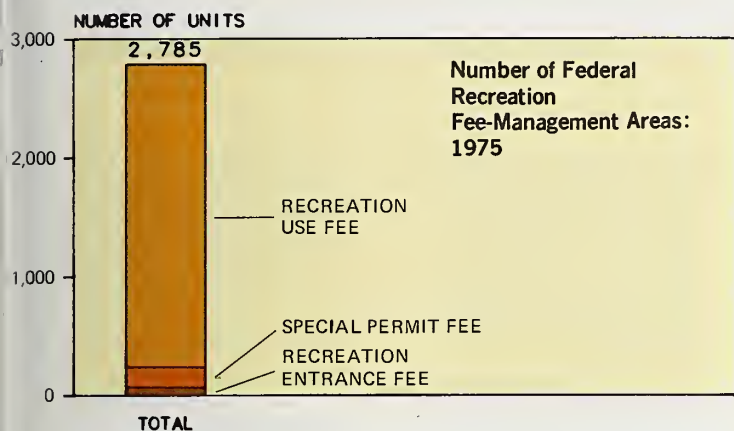
Visitors spent a majority of their time in areas where user fees were charged.

Increases Recorded in Favorable Reactions to Facilities, Fees

The public reaction to facilities and fees has been generally favorable. About 89 percent of visitors reported that they were satisfied with facilities in 1975; 90 percent indicated that the fees in the area of interview were comparable

with those of other public agency areas; and 90 percent felt that the recreation fees were acceptable.

Between 1974 and 1975, visitor awareness of the Golden Eagle Passport (which covers entrance fees for persons under 62) decreased, while awareness of the Golden Age Passport (issued to persons 62 years old and over) grew.



notes & definitions

NOTES

Rounding—Detailed data in the tables may not agree with totals because of independent rounding. Furthermore, calculations shown in the text, such as percent and absolute changes, are based on the unrounded figures and, therefore, may not agree with those derived from rounded figures in the table.

Seasonal Adjustment—Unless otherwise indicated, all data of less than annual frequency are seasonally adjusted by the source agency or exhibit no seasonal fluctuation.

Survey and Sampling Error—The data in this chartbook come from a variety of surveys and other sources. Data from sample surveys are subject to sampling error, and all the data are subject to possible nonsampling error due to nonresponse or reporting and analysis error. For more detailed explanations of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with each series, contact the appropriate source.

DEFINITIONS

Section I PEOPLE

Employment and Unemployment

Average (Mean) Duration of Unemployment—Length of time through the current survey week during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work.

Civilian Labor Force—All civilians 16 years old and over who were employed or unemployed during a specified week.

Employed Persons—Persons who did any work for pay or profit, worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, or who were temporarily absent from their jobs for noneconomic reasons.

Unemployed Persons—Persons not working but available and looking for work, on layoff from a job, or waiting to report to a new job.

Personal Income

Income received by all individuals in the economy from all sources.

Distributive Industries—Industries involved in the flow of goods and services from production to consumption, including buying, selling, advertising, transporting, etc.

Wage and Salary Disbursements—

All employee earnings, including wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, payments in kind, incentive payments and tips, paid to employees in a given period of time, regardless of when earned.

Average Workweek

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing, to construction workers in contract construction, and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Labor Turnover in Manufacturing

Labor Turnover—The movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status.

Total Accessions—The total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment rolls, including both new and rehired employees. Other accessions, which are not published separately but are included in total accessions, include transfers from other establishments of the company and employees recalled from layoff.

Total Separations—Permanent or temporary terminations of employment. Other separations, which are not published separately but are included in total separations, include discharge, permanent dis-

ability, death, retirement, transfer to another establishment of the company, and entrance into the Armed Forces for a period expected to last more than 30 consecutive days.

Selected Current Vital Statistics

Rates are on an annual basis. Infant mortality rates are deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births and are adjusted for varying numbers of births. Other rates are per 1,000 estimated resident population for specific months.

Hypertension

Definite Hypertension—Systolic pressure of 160 mm Hg or more; or a diastolic pressure of 95 mm HG or more.

U.S. Population

In addition to data from the decennial censuses, estimates are based on statistics on births and deaths provided by the National Center for Health Statistics; statistics on immigration are provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; on civilian citizens abroad, provided by the Department of Defense and the Civil Service Commission; on movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland, provided by the Puerto Rico Planning Board; and on the Armed Forces, provided by the Department of Defense.

Voter Participation

Voting-Age Population—In 1972 and 1974, the civilian noninstitutional population 18 years and over. In 1968

and 1970, includes persons 18 years old and over in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 years old and over in Alaska, 20 years old and over in Hawaii, and 21 years old and over in the remaining States.

Special Feature EDUCATION

Expenditures for Education—Includes expenditures of public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education.

Population Projections—Bureau of the Census has prepared three sets of population projections reflecting different assumptions about future fertility trends. Series II assumes that the average number of lifetime births per woman will move toward 2.1.

Preprimary—Beginning groups of children during the year or years preceding the primary level (grades 1 through 3). Includes prekindergarten and kindergarten programs.

Preprimary Program—A set of organized educational experiences for children attending prekindergarten and kindergarten classes. Institutions which offer essentially custodial care, such as many "daycare centers," are not included.

Higher Education Institutions—Universities and colleges.

Other 4-Year Institutions—Institutions that offer programs extending at least 4 years after high school, and include all

institutions that grant bachelors' or higher degrees or some recognition equivalent to such degrees.

Universities—Institutions that place considerable emphasis on graduate instruction and have at least two professional schools that are not exclusively technological.

Postsecondary Education—Encompasses higher education, vocational-technical education, and adult education.

Adult Education—Organized instruction (including correspondence courses and private tutoring), usually conducted at a set time and place, with a predetermined end result: a certificate, diploma, or degree; rarely a full-time pursuit.

Dropouts—Persons 14 to 24 years old who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates.

Minority Students—Includes American Indians, Negroes, Orientals, and students with Spanish surnames.

Northern and Western States—States not included in other categories.

Border States and D.C.—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Children From Low-Income Areas—All children in Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Title I eligible schools, whether or not from low-income families.

Holistic Score—Rating based on a reader's response to the whole essay rather than to such aspects as style, contents, mechanics, etc. This type of score provides a reliable ranking of essays but tells nothing about the quality of the papers.

High Metro—Areas in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are in professional or managerial positions.

Low Metro—Areas in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are on welfare or are not regularly employed.

Main Big City—Communities within the limits of a city with a population over 200,000 and not included in the high- or low-metro groups.

Urban Fringe—Communities in the metropolitan area of a city with a population greater than 200,000, but outside the city limits and not in the high- or low-metro groups.

Medium City—Cities with populations between 25,000 and 200,000.

Small Places—Communities with a population of less than 25,000 and not in the extreme rural group.

Extreme Rural—Areas with a population under 10,000 where most of the residents are farmers or farm workers.

Affluent Suburb—See High Metro.

Low Socioeconomic Status Metro—See Low Metro.

Section III ECONOMY

Industrial Production

Industrial Production Index—Measures average changes in the physical volume of output produced by the Nation's factories, mines, and generating plants.

Major Market Groupings—Groupings of industries to reflect the end uses (or primary customers) to which the goods are put.

Manufacturing and Trade Sales and Inventories

Inventory-to-Sales Ratio—Indicates the number of months supply of goods on hand at the current rate of sales. The respective ratios are derived by dividing the value of inventories at the end of a given period by the value of sales during the same period.

NOTES & DEFINITIONS— *Continued*

Advance Retail Sales

General Merchandise Group With Nonstores—Includes department stores, variety stores, general stores, and those selling general merchandise by mail and vending machine.

Consumer Price Index

Measures average changes in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It is based on prices of about 400 items obtained in urban portions of 39 major statistical areas and 17 smaller cities which were chosen to represent all urban areas in the United States.

Wholesale Price Index

Measures average changes in prices of commodities sold in large quantities by producers in primary markets in the U.S. The index is based on a sample of about 2,700 commodities selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced.

Agricultural Prices

Ratio of Index of Prices Received by Farmers to Index of Prices Paid—Measures the purchasing power of products sold by farmers compared to their purchasing power in the base period. Above 100, products sold by farmers have an average per-unit purchasing power higher than in the base period. Below 100, the average per-unit purchasing power of commodities sold by farmers is less than in the base

period. It is a price comparison, not a measure of cost, standard of living, or income parity.

Value of New Construction

Value of New Construction Put in Place—Measures the estimated value of both private and public construction activity, including additions and alterations of existing structures. The estimates are intended to represent value of construction installed or erected during a given time period and cover the cost of labor and materials, as well as the cost of architectural and engineering fees, charges for equipment and overhead, and profit on construction operations.

Federal Construction

Federal Contract Award—A contract that has been awarded to build a federally-owned construction project. Included are awards for new construction, additions, and alterations.

New Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Expenditures by all private business (except farming, real estate, the professions, and nonprofit, and other institutions) for new plant, machinery, and equipment. Includes automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment and excludes expenditures for land and mineral rights, maintenance and repair, and expenditures made in foreign countries.

New Business Incorporations

Represents the total number of stock corporations issued charters under the general business corporation laws of the various States and the District of Columbia. The statistics include completely new businesses that are incorporated, existing businesses that are changed from the noncorporate to the corporate form of organization, existing corporations that have been given certificates of authority to operate also in another State, and existing corporations transferred to a new State. Data for incorporations in the District of Columbia are included beginning January 1963.

Failure Index—Relates the number of failures in each month to the number of industrial and commercial enterprises listed in the Dun & Bradstreet Reference Book. It shows the annual rate at which business concerns would fail if the number of failures and concerns listed in that month prevailed for an entire year.

Composite Index of Leading Indicators

A combined index of 12 indicators of specialized economic activities that usually record business cycle peaks and troughs ahead of current general economic activity, thus providing clues to future shifts in the general direction of business activity.

Section IV

OTHER TRENDS

Automobile Operating Costs

Federal and State Taxes—Includes Federal excise taxes on tires (10 cents per pound), lubricating oil (6 cents per gallon), and gasoline (4 cents per gallon); plus State taxes on gasoline.

Federal Recreation Fee Program

Provides for the charging of entrance fees and recreation-use fees at designated Federal recreation areas and facilities, and for the charging of fees for special recreation permits, under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

Entrance Fees—Charged only at the national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, and historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service; may be paid on a single-visit basis or on an annual basis through purchase of a Golden Eagle Passport.

Special Recreation Permits—Issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses on Federal recreation lands.

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Series Census-ERS, P-27,
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Economic Research Service,
*Population Estimates for
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Contact:
Diana DeAre 202-763-5309

U.S. VETERANS

Veterans Administration
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Contact:
Robert W. Schultz
202-389-3677

PERSONAL INCOME

U.S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Economic Analysis,
Survey of Current Business
Contact:
Pauline M. Cypert
202-523-0832

WHITE-COLLAR SALARIES

U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
USDL-76-1005
Contact:
C. O'Connor 202-523-1268

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURES

U.S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Economic Analysis,
Survey of Current Business
Contact:
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AVERAGE WORKWEEK

U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
The Employment Situation
Contact:
John Bregger 202-523-1944

LABOR TURNOVER IN
MANUFACTURING

U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
*Employment and Earnings
Statistics for the United States*
Contact:
G. Storch 202-523-1364
K. Hoyle 202-523-1913

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U.S. Department of Health,
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National Center for Health
Statistics, *Health and
Nutrition Examination
Survey* (To Be Published)
Contact:
Sandra Surber Smith
301-443-1200

SELECTED CURRENT
VITAL STATISTICS

U.S. Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare, National
Center for Health Statistics,
Monthly Vital Statistics Reports
Contact:
Sandra Surber Smith
301-443-1200

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No. 632, "Estimates of the
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Contact:
Jennifer Peck 301-763-5184

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Martin O'Connell 301-763-5303

VOTING-AGE POPULATION

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"Projections of the Population
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Contact:
Mary A. Golladay
202-245-8053

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Contact:
Ruth L. Boaz 202-245-8780

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212-582-6210

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Contact:
Thomas W. Smith
312-753-1573

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*The Gallup Survey of Public
Attitudes Toward The Public
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Contact:
Susan Thomson
609-924-9600

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COMMUNITY

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Advisory Commission on
Intergovernmental Relations,
*Significant Features of Fiscal
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Contact:
Frank X. Tippet 202-382-4975

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Contact:
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301-763-5731

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Administrative Office of
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Contact:
James McCafferty 202-393-1640

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Contact:
Larry Batdorf 202-964-6258

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Earle Knapp 301-763-5302

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Contact:
Larry E. Suter 301-763-5050

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U.S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Economic Analysis,
Business Conditions Digest
Contact:
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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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G-12.3, *Industrial Production*
Contact:
Joan Hosley 202-452-2476

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Contact:
Harold Blyweiss 301-763-7776

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U.S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Economic Analysis,
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Contact:
Teresa L. Weadock 202-523-0782

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Contact:
Irving True 301-763-7660

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Contact:
William Menth 301-763-2502

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Contact:
Ken Dalton 202-523-1182

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Bureau of Labor Statistics,
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Indexes*
Contact:
John Early 202-523-1795

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

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Contact:
J. L. Olson 202-447-3570

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Contact:
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Contact:
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301-763-7314

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Contact:
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FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION

Data are collected from the
Commerce Business Daily and
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compiled by the Bureau of
the Census
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NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES

U.S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of Economic Analysis,
Survey of Current Business
Contact:
John E. Cremeans
202-523-0681

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Statistical Release G. 19,
Consumer Credit
Contact:
Reba Driver 202-452-2458

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*The Monthly Business
Incorporation; The Failure
Record*
Contact:
Rowena Wyant 212-285-7000

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U.S. Department of Commerce,
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Red Rowley 202-447-6202

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202-634-7103

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Contact:
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INTRODUCTION —(Continued from page 2)

STATUS also provides listings of sources for the materials presented. This enables readers needing more detailed data to follow up directly with the source agencies. STATUS contains a final section on notes and definitions. This section briefly describes caveats associated with the data, and defines the major terms or headings used in the charts.

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